THE TIMES

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THE TIMES
Tomorrow

20 years on
The condition of America's black population two decades after Martin Luther King said: "I have a dream . . ."

Two weeks off
Friday page reports on what children really think of the holidays their parents choose.

Winning ways
The image that means President Reagan will win a second term in 1984.

Losing touch
Are Canada's Liberals preparing to dump Prime Minister Trudeau?

Home thoughts . . .
How the Leicester Building Society discovered marketing with a capital "M".

. . . from abroad
The New Zealand tourists face England in the fourth Test: the European Swimming Championships in Rome.

Rush for A-plates brings record August car sales

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The fiercest price war ever experienced in the British car market has led to sales in the first two-thirds of this month reaching a record 304,000 – well in excess of the total for the whole of August last year.

Sales for the month, boosted by the introduction of the "A" prefix registration plate and an estimated £50m in dealer incentives, are on target to break through the 350,000 mark, much higher than the most optimistic manufacturers were predicting a few months ago.

British car workers – and the Government – can also take heart from a significant drop in imports in the first 20 days of August and a startling 11 per cent fall in the market share captured by cars produced elsewhere in the European Community compared to the same period last year.

The danger for the industry is that the August boom may be sucking in sales from the rest of the year and as a result the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders continues to be cautious about increasing its 1983 forecast of 1.7m sales, still lower than the previous annual record 1.72m of 1979.

The 20-day figure of 303,943 is 21.2 per cent higher than the same period a year ago. Cars made in Britain captured 42.78 per cent while imports, which were running at nearly 60 per cent in August 1982, have been cut back to 57.22 per cent. The Japanese share remained relatively depressed at 10.55 per cent.

The number of cars in the 20-day figure originating from within the EEC was 119,814, giving a share of 39.42 per cent against 50.41 per cent a year ago. This includes cars from the European factories of Ford and General Motors.

Ford took 30.1 per cent of the 20-day market followed by BL with 19.1 per cent, and Vauxhall/Opel with 14.4 per cent.

The continued success of Vauxhall, and in particular its Cavalier and Astra models, has given the company the prospect of achieving its goal of a 16 per cent market share two years earlier than planned, a spokesman said yesterday.

Vauxhall has sold 182,911 cars so far this year, 1,450 more than in the whole of 1982. Now it believes it will sell 250,000 in 1983, giving a market share of 15.5 per cent.

BL announced last night that it was raising the prices of most Austin Rover cars by 4.5 per cent from midnight on Sunday. The move, which follows Ford's decision to impose a 4.9 per cent rise from August 15, reflects manufacturers' growing unease at the impact on their finances of the cut-throat competition among dealers. Neither increase, however, will affect cars already in the showrooms.



Street riot: A Pakistani policeman firing tear gas grenades at stone-throwing demonstrators in the Chakiwara district of Karachi.

Terror in the streets of Pakistan

From Michael Hamlyn Karachi

With tears running down her cheeks from the effect of a riot gas shell going off in her back yard, a grey-haired woman in pale blue *shalwar* and *kameez* – the Pakistani national dress of baggy trousers and long shirt – took off her sandle and walloped a policeman on the shoulder with it.

He seemed to be four times her size, twice as tall and twice as broad, and he shrugged her off. Other women in her family wailed and shouted. A young girl sobbed and showed off bloodstains on her flowered *kameez*.

A few minutes earlier the young woman had been prominant among a group of teenagers standing on the roof of the house throwing stones at the police in the street below.

Now they were all protesting the brutality of the grey shirted police, who had rushed the house and dragged the young people out to put a stop to the stone-throwing.

The incident was sparked off by the arrest of the man of the house, a former minister in the provincial government of Sind, Mr Ali Ahmed Sumro.

He attempted to lead off a procession calling for an end to the martial law regime of General Zia ul-Haq.

He was hurriedly dumped into the back of a police pick-up, where he was sat upon by a number of plain clothes police. He was shouting the while: "Down with Zia, down with Zia."

The area is in the Lysri district of Karachi and is a stronghold of the Pakistan People's Party, to which the former Prime Minister, Mr Bhutto belonged, and Mr Sumro's arrest was the signal a great many people hanging around on street corners had been waiting for.

They picked up missiles from the crumbling surface of Kalri Road, and lobbed them at police. The police replied by throwing them back, and following up with tear gas.

The riot then followed the same pattern as a similar riot the day before in the Chakiwara district a few streets away. A game of hide and seek in the alleys and by-ways of the district ended with further arrests. Soon after dark both sides went home to supper.

The official death toll in Sind province yesterday was given as 21. Altogether, according to a goverment spokesman, 1,219 people have been arrested since the troubles began on Independence Day, August 14.

Elsewhere in the province small handfuls of men courted arrest on the tenth day of the campaign of civil disobedience called by the outlawed eight-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy. There were no reports of large scale violence, although two major

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Kidnappers kill leading protester

The owner of the Argentine magazine *Qudrum*, Señor Guillermo Patricio Kelly, a leading human rights protester, was kidnapped here yesterday and later found dead, unofficial sources said. An underground group, "Free Argentina" claimed responsibilty.

Way clear for nuclear sell-off

The way is clear for the part-privatization of British Nuclear Fuels, according to Mr Con Allday, chairman of the state-owned nuclear waste reprocessing and fuel enrichment company, which yesterday announced a £20m profits increase to £54.6m

Coal warning

Sir Norman Siddall has warned Mr Ian MacGregor, his successor as coal board chairman, not to risk conflict with the miners by accelerating the industry's rundown Page 2

Turks' poll limit

Only three parties can contest the Turkish election in November, after 14 others were excluded by the military regime of President Evren Page 6

Mayfair sale

BTR, the engineering conglomerate which took over the Thomas Tilling group two months ago, is selling Tilling's Mayfair headquarters, Crewe House. It is said to want £50m Page 15

Polish release

Mr Wladyslaw Hardek, an underground leader of Solidarity who surrendered to the Polish police, was released after being questioned Page 8

Aquino inquiry

President Marcos of the Philippines has announced that a special commission will investigate the assassination of Benigno Aquino, the opposition leader shot dead Page 5

Scientific talks

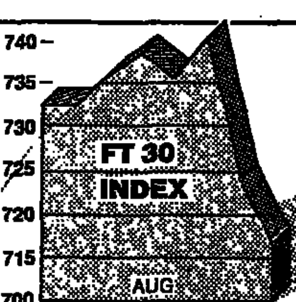
The meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science are reported on page 4.

Essex prosper

Centuries by Gooch and McEwan put Essex in a commanding position against Worcestershire in the county championship yesterday. Report, page 18

Lowest exports this year put Britain in the red

By Peter Wilson-Smith Banking Correspondent



A sharp drop in exports to the lowest level since January pushed Britain's balance of payments unexpectedly into the red last month.

The fall in exports is bound to alarm the Government. With the consumer boom already showing signs of levelling off, ministers have been pinning their hopes on export-led growth to keep the economy moving ahead.

Officials said yesterday that it was too soom to judge whether the trend in exports was downwards this year. But the Department of Trade and Industry conceded that the volume of exports in the last three months was 3 per cent lower than the preceding three months.

Combined with a relatively modest rise in imports last month, the fall in exports left Britain's visible trade in deficit by £350m last month, compared with a revised surplus of £162m the previous month.

Including the estimated surplus of £250m on invisible trade, such as shipping and banking, the current account showed a deficit of £100m last month. That was about £250m worse than market expectations and marks a £512m turnround from the revised June surplus.

The Government's Budget forecast of a £1,500m balance of payments surplus this year is beginning to look increasingly remote, although the Treasury said that the £478m surplus so far this year was only slightly lower than that implied by the Budget prediction.

The poor trade figures added to the pound's weakness on the foreign exchange markets yesterday. Sterling lost 1 cent against the dollar to $1.5190 and eased against continental currencies. Its trade-weighted value fell by 0.1 to 85.6.

On the stock market, shares fell again because of worries about public spending problems and the gloomy forecast for the economy from the National Institute of Economic and Social Research. The index of the top shares fell 7.4 to 716.6 for a two-day fall of 23.8.

The poor July trade figures were affected by a lower surplus on oil trade and erratic items such as precious stones and aircraft.

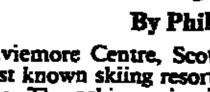
Imports of £15,300m in the latest three months were 1.5 per cent higher in volume than the three months before, but the Department of Trade and Industry said the underlying level was stable after the sharp rise early in the year.

However, the trend in exports is more worrying, the fall of 7.5 per cent to £4,730m last month was broadly-based, reflecting lower exports of semi-manufactured goods other than chemicals and lower oil and capital goods deliveries.

One bit of bright news for the Government was a prediction from Royal Bank of Scotland that it was heading for an unexpected £1,000m, windfall from the North Sea.

Royal Bank said this year's Budget forecast of £8,000m in North Sea oil revenues was well short of the mark and the Government could now expect at least £9,000m.

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Fighting the 'gender gap' for Reagan

Maureen Reagan (above), the 42-year-old daughter of President Reagan, has been hired by the Republican Party to help her father close what has become known as "the gender gap": a term used to express the fact that the President's support among women is much lower than among men (Nicholas Ashford writes from Washington).

With women voters accounting for 53 per cent of the electorate, the President's slumping popularity among women is proving a headache for the Republican Party. His daughter said her part-time job would be to "create a dialogue" between women voters and Reagan Administration officials.

Aviemore Centre for sale by Fraser

By Philip Robinson

The Aviemore Centre, Scotland's best known skiing resort, is for sale. The asking price is thought to be more than £3m. The owner, the stores group, House of Fraser, which also owns Harrods, said last night, that it was for sale as part of a major group review of assets.

Aviemore, the company said, was not profitable enough. A Fraser spokesman added: "It has suffered the same fate as many other leisure places. But there is no question of our closing the centre. We have received some interested inquiries."

At the same time, Professor Roland Smith has rejected a 60 per cent pay rise and the job as full time chairman of the House of Fraser. But, it was announced last night, he will remain chairman on a part-time basis at £50,000 a year.

The two-year contract he has rejected, would have included £80,000 a year pay, a pension scheme share option rights, a car, a chauffeur and a house in London. It was fiercely opposed by Lonrho, Fraser's biggest shareholder which has two representatives on the Fraser board. The two sides have been locked in battle over whether to float off Harrods as a separate company.

Aviemore was opened in 1966 at a cost of £2.7m and was the idea of the late Lord Fraser of Allander, founder of the stores group and father of the Glasgow businessman, Sir Hugh Fraser, who was once chairman of his father's empire.

But Mr Ian Henderson, a spokesman for the centre said Aviemore was enjoying a boom year. "We have had a super summer following the best winter season for three years and the centre is bursting at the seams," he said.

Mr Paul Spicer, a Lonrho director, said: "The sale comes as a complete surprise to me. They seem to be selling everything, it's appalling."

Professor Smith was appointed as Fraser chairman in an attempt to stave off a takeover bid from Lonrho. Its £220m offer two years ago was vetoed by the Monopolies Commission, after whcih Lonrho promised the Government it would not increase its influence over the company.

Beith appeals for stronger Alliance

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Alan Beith, the Liberal Chief Whip, reacted to party infighting with a public assurance last night that party activists would "exercise the self-discipline which is needed to demonstrate that we are potentially the next Government".

But his statement, made on Channel 4's *News Comment*, was bound to be taken as an appeal for peace at the party's Conference, which starts on September 19.

Liberal and Social Democratic Party leaders are increasingly concerned that Liberal activists will erode Alliance credibility, built up at the general election with continued battles over policy and tactics.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, has let it be known that he would resign if the party assembly voted to take away his right of veto over the contents of the general election manifesto, and he has shown marked impatience with MPs and others who have criticized his management of the election campaign.

Mr Beith made his indirect appeal for unity when he said: "The voters are expecting a lot of us".

He said that Labour had excluded itself from the essential task of opposition to the Conservative Government by internal wrangling and total commitment to policies which would always be rejected by the voters.

The forthcoming party conference season would show that while the Conservatives believed in the careful concealment of dissent, Labour would have plenty of free discussion without free decision. "The decisions are taken by the block botes of the trade unions wielded in the name of millions by the few."

Mr Beith then added: "I am confident that when Liberals gather to plan the presentation of our ideas furing the course of this Parliament, the end result will bve a determination to continue and strengthen the immensely successful partnership of Liberals and Social Democrats; to bring to the partnership, quite openly, the distinctive political traditions from which we have come to shared conclusions about how best to serve Britains's needs.

He concluded: "That is what many thousands of active Liberal and sMp supporters in the country are ready and willing to do".

The latest edision of *Liberal News*, published yesterday, carried an article by a party member which said: "The Alliance has effectively changed places with the Labour Party. It is the latter who are now plagued by lost deposits and third places.

"It is ironic then that we are showing all the symptoms of catching the Labour disease of excessive internal feuding."

Yachtsman knocked out by collision

By Rupert Morris

Mr Robin Knox-Johnston, aged 44, the former round-the-world yachtsman, was recovering yesterday from being knocked unconscious and having his racing catamaran badly damaged in a collision off the Spanish coast.

He and his wife Sue, who was taking part with him in the two-handed round-trip race between Plymouth and Vilamoura, Portugal, were rescued by a Spanish fishing boat.

Both were said to be in good health, and Mr Knox-Johnston spent much of the day attending to his damaged boat in the port of Corme, near Corunna.

He said last night that he had felt "a tremendous blow", which he thought would turn the boat over. Then he was unconscious for between five and ten minutes. When he recovered they tried in vain to repair the mast and block holes in the bows.

"Eventually the bows went under the water and the boat became unsailable. I got very worried", he said.

Hattersley tipped for knife-edge victory

By Our Political Correspondent

Labour's deputy leadership contest, which is expected to end with a run-off between Mr Roy Hattersley and Mr Michael Meacher, could result in a "knife-edge victory for Mr Hattersley according to the latest issue of the *New Statesman*, published today.

An analysis by the Socialist Weekly concludes: "The deputy leader ship election in October could be as close as in 1981, when Denis Healey beat Tony Benn by less than 1 per cent".

But wheras a recent survey by *The Sunday Times* suggested Mr Meacher could beat Mr Hattersley by 11.6 per cent, the *New Statesman* produces a "best guess" of a Meacher defeat by a slender 3.2 per cent margin.

Last night Mr Meacher said he regarded both surveys as "absurdly spurious" because some large unions and many constituency parties were balloting members.

He did, however comment on the *New Statesman* result: "That's a knife-edge. My best estimate is that the result will be between 40 per cent and 60 per cent – either way".

Interest is turning to the deputy leadership contest be-

Continued on back page, col 4

The date the dinosaur died leads to sharp words

From Pearce Wright, British Association, Brighton

Almost every theory about the cause of the extinction of the dinosaur took a tumble yesterday when two of Britain's acknowledged authorities joined forces to rebut the 40 or so different hypotheses that claim to account for their disappearance.

In a joint attack, Dr Alan Charig, the dinosaur curator of the Natural History Museum in London, and Dr Beverley Halstead of the Departments of Geology and Zoology at Reading University, criticized "pseudo experts who looked for immortality by trying to provide a simplistic explanation of what happened to the dinosaurs".

The presented evidence that dinosaurs were alive and well at least 750,000 years after the various theorists would have killed them off. The dinosaurs were not destroyed by the impact on the Earth 64 million years ago of a 15km wide asteroid, which was said to have caused dramatic changes in the climate.

They were not extinguished, according to Dr Charig and Dr Halstead, as another theory suggests, because the species suffered an epidemic of cataracts of the eye caused by an increase in the solar radiation or by a burst of radioactivity from the formation of a star.

Advocates of the various propositions who came under the lash of Dr Charig and Dr Halstead were not journalists or laymen speculating on a subject in which they were out of their depth, but were physicists, climatologists, chemists and other scientists who, in Dr Halstead's view, "seem to believe that only their descipline of science can provide the answer".

Dr Charig says the issue turns on whether or not the extinction was sudden, or an event which happened within 10,000 years. Their rejection of each theory had a rigorous analytical basis. For example, the idea of the asteroid impact, which created a dust veil in the atmosphere around the entire Earth, is based on the existence of an unusual level of iridium (rare in normal samples of the Earth, but more common in meteorites) and of Osmium in samples of clay which come from geological strata that date at about 65 million years ago.

Dr Charig discounts the argument about iridium on the grounds that it is not the only geological strata with abnormalities in iridium content.

One of Dr Charig's upper cuts came in the form of the conclusions of a research study by one of his workers who went to inspect a site in Transylvania. It was the place whered at the end of the last century an eccentric Hungarian, Baron Nopsca, an energetic palaeontologist, had uncovered some of the most important dinosaur finds in Europe.

Dr Charig's colleague brought a new vertebra to the Natural History Museum laboratory where it was found to have attached some fossils of moluscs belonging to a period later than the theoretical date of the demise of the dinosaur.

Dr Charig said the dinosaur did not become extinct suddenly but declined slowly. However, that still left the question – why?

The difference between Dr Charig and Dr Halstead and the "self-styled" experts under attack is, apparently, that they know that they do not know what happened to the dinosaur.

What is more, as Dr Halstead says, the continuing mystery keeps them in work.

Outgoing NCB chief warns against conflict with miners over too-rapid rundown

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Sir Norman Siddall, the National Coal Board's outgoing chairman, has warned his successor, Mr Ian MacGregor, not to risk a conflict with the miners by running down the industry too rapidly.

In a valedictory interview with *The Times* last night, he urged a continuation of the board's "softly softly" approach, which has reduced the industry's manpower by 10,000 this year as the management works towards a shutdown of 25 million tonnes of uneconomic capacity.

"I would say that to return the industry to profitability within three years is a fairly massive task", he said in his last week at the helm of Britain's biggest state industry.

Mr MacGregor, the British Steel Corporation chairman, has been appointed head of the coal industry until 1986 in a move popularly expected to herald widespread pit closures and radical reforms in the way the industry is run. He has had three informal sessions of talks with senior NCB people.

Sir Norman said last night: "I *do not think he is the sort of* man that would make a facile *assumption that he can import* his strategy from BSC to coal mining. The *situation of the two* industries is entirely different."

He discounted the prospect of an early strike against Mr MacGregor. He said: "There has got to be quite a combination of factors put together to get an all-out strike in the coal industry. Very often in that situation it might be something quite unexpected that coalesces the workforce."

The trigger could come from NCB moves to break up national bargaining with the National Union of Mineworkers, whose claim for substantial increases will be formally submitted in a month.

"To go further with local bargaining than we have done at present might be the one thing that would coalesce the workforce", Sir Norman said.

The miners meet the NCB to hear their answer to a "substantial" claim on September 27 and the union fears Mr MacGregor will try to bring to the coal industry his successful strategy at British Steel of abolishing the annual national wage round in favour of local productivity-based negotiations.

NCB managers recognize that, although a typical collier these days is a car-owning, mortgage-paying professional, he could still be moved to strike by a government inspired campaign to replace national pay bargaining with local negotiations related to higher output.

Sir Norman said: "In spite of the fact that the workforce has changed considerably, the great protection they have is the national basic wage." Its removal would cause a crisis – *particularly if it was lumped* together with other management demands.

A full frontal attack based on wages and pit closures could go horribly wrong, Sir Norman believes.

"One of the difficulties about having a strike in the industry is that they are very good at it", he admitted. "It would be about all the rest and Arthur Scargill would be able to bring out all his anti-Tebbitt political ideas and one thing and another."

The outcome of such a strike would "depend entirely on the resolution of our political masters, and what the conclusion is likely to be".

Sir Norman has privately argued against the Cabinet picking a strike with the miners just for a show of strength and believes it will not happen during the MacGregor reign.

But he adds: "That does not mean to say it is not true. But you cannot starve people out in a strike."

Sculpture blaze man dies

The man injured in the fire which destroyed the controversial tyres sculpture of Polaris died, yesterday in the burns unit of Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton.

Mr James Gore-Graham, aged 37, suffered 90 per cent burns in the fire outside the Festival Hall in London on Sunday.

Mr Gore-Graham, a furniture designer, of Colet Gardens, west Kensington, had been on the critical list since the fire. Police wanted to interview him, but could not do so because of the seriousness of his injuries.

The 170 ft submarine, made of 6,000 used tures by Mr David Mach, was badly damaged. It has been decided not to restore it.

Labour will 'lose city £1.6m'

Labour-controlled Liverpool City Council was accused yesterday by Liberal members of planning to cut more than £400,000 from social services to build more houses – even though 1,000 council properties are empty.

Liberals say that the Economic Development Committee has agreed to abandon plans to build a family care centre, a nursey and a adult training workshop for the mentally handicapped, which could lose the city £1.6m in government grant.

£6.7m target for left-wing paper

Trade union leaders yesterday agreed to seek the approval of Britain's labour movement next month for their campaign to start up a new daily newspaper of the left. They want to establish a high level committee to raise £6.7m for a successor to the defunct *Daily Herald*.

The committee would call on external financing as well as the labour movement's own reserves to start up a "quality tabloid" to offer an alternative to Fleet Street journals.

Police hunt for killers

More than fifty detectives are hunting a gang of muggers who killed one man and left another critically injured. The dead man was found in bushes in the Townhead district of Glasgow on Monday. He has not been indentified.

Mr William Coulter, aged 44, from Barmullock, Glasgow, was stable in the Southern General Hospital last night. Police believe both men were attacked withing minutes and within yards of each other on Saturday.

Telecom unions to increase action

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Telecommunication engineers will today increase indus*trial action aimed at preventing* the link between the private *Mercury system and the British* Telecom network which is being *encouraged by the Government.*

Members of the Post Office Engineering Union (POEU), operating mainly in the City, have been instructed from 8 am today to "black" all repair and maintenance work on high speed data transmission facilities used by Barclays Bank, British Petroleum and Cable and Wireless, which are the principal shareholders in the £100m Mercury venture.

Last night union officials were reluctant to discuss the likelihood of the new action being in contravention of employment legislation covering secondary action.

POEU, which since June has had a left-led executive, is apparently prepared to continue the action until there is a challenge under law by any of the companies affected. The union last night reiterated last week's instruction that its *members should not enter* London offices of any of the companies.

Union leaders have called the action to disrupt attempts to link the fledgling Mercury system with the British Telecom network as a temporary measure until Mercury is able to lay its own cables linking business centres in several cities and large towns.

Only a small number of union members are involved in the industrial action which will affect up to 18 packet switching centres, the main one being in Westminster, and the lines in those centres used by the three companies for off-peak high speed transmission of data around the country.

The union is following the tactic of using small groups of members in the industrial *action to avoid having to pay* large amounts of strike pay. Those on strike recieve full pay from the union

Strike halts work on destroyer

Work on the new Royal Navy destroyer came to a standstill yesterday when Tyneside shipyard workers walked out in protest at continuing job losses in their industry.

About 270 semi-skilled men at Swan Hunter's Neptune yard at Walker, Newcastle upon Tyne downed tools over the latest wave of job losses, which they say have left them overworked. The strike spread quickly to 1,400 craftsmen who refused to work normally and later walked out after being told they would not be paid.

Work halted at the yard, where the Navy's latest Type 42 destroyer, the York, is being fitted out. Work on a merchant ship and a cable vessel was also stopped.

Swan Hunter management said later tht the men had ignored grievance procedures by walking out without notice.

Swan has sought 510 redundancies in the first phase of *British Shipbuilders' threatened* programme of 9,000 redundancies nationwide. The Tyneside yard had almost 900 volunteers for redundancy and 450 left last week. About 100 went from the Neptune yard and complaints began when the remaining workers reported for work on Monday.

Mr Denis Shadbolt, Swan's director of Personnel annd industrial relations, said: "Where we have reduced we have got to make up the shortfall by greater efficiency. The number of employees is not an issue for negotiation".

The dispute could not have come at a more critical time for Swan Hunter. The company is in the running for at least one of two destroyer orders expected to be announced later this year.

British Shipbuilders will be watching to see whether the dispute spreads to other yards. The strikers, meanwhile, will meet this morning to decide *their next move.*

● Strikers at the Highland Fabricators oil platform yard at Nigg on the Cromarty Firth plan a mass picket on Monday, when the management hopes to resume work.

All but 400 of the 2,000 workers dismisssed last week have been offered reinstatement; the unions want everyone taken back. The trouble broke out over the withdrawal of free orange juice for working in hot conditions, but the unions have accused the management of using the dispute to cut its workforce.

● The Redfearn National glassworks in York, which lost £1m in the first half of this year, is to close in December, with the loss of 225 jobs. Production will be concentrated on the company's other plants at Barnsley.

Good temperament of the £7m colt

The most expensive yearling in the world (above with stable lad) is showing no signs of a temperamant to match his £7m price tag as he settles in to stables in Sussex, his trainer, Mr John Dunlop, said yesterday.

***The chestnut colt, sired by Northern* Dancer out of American mare My Bupers, was bought by an Arab oil millionaire Sheik Mohammed Al-Maktoum, of Dubai, at the Keeneland sales in Kentucky last month.**

He arrived at Mr Dunlop's Arundel stables last Thursday and has started his training programme by being exercised in a paddock. Although he has not been officially named, he is called "Dancer" by stable staff.

***Mr Dunlop said:* "The colt has really pleased everybody with his temperament. He will get no special treatment."**

No special security arrangements have been made for the colt. "It has always been alright" he said.

Asbestos products to go in 5 years

By John Witherow

The manufacture of asbestos *products is likely to disappear* in Britain over the next five years as a result of stricter controls, industry sources said yesterday.

But workers removing or dealing with asbestos already in buildings face a health hazard for decades from the substance which is now widely recognized as a carcinogenic agent.

The decision on Tuesday by the Health and Safety Commission to recommend tighter controls on the use and importation of asbestos was generally welcomed yesterday, although pressure groups said it did not go far enough and called for a complete ban.

Mr Harrie Hardie, a director at Turner & Newell, the country's leading manufacturer of asbestos products, said be expected most asbestos prod*ucts to be replaced within five* years, with the possible excep*tion of brake linings and high* technology space programme *products.*

He added that the new *restrictions, which will not* come into force for another year, were already being implemented in most workplaces, although the company would have difficulty in reducing the amount of asbestos in the air in textile manufacture.

A spokesman for the Asbestos Information Centre, which represents the industry, said that about £40m had been spent on research into alternatives to asbestos and that British regulations were twice as stringent as those in Europe.

Professor Donald Acheson, who is shortly to become th Government's chief medical officer, said the new controls were reasonable.

He thought that the risks of *disease caused by exposure to* asbestos had been greatly reduced by the tighter controls

Bomb link with Angry Brigade

The police were last night *almost certain that the Angry* Brigade was responsible for the bombing last Saturday night of the American Express office in the City of London.

They were convinced by details of the composition of the device, which damaged windows of the office in Cannon Street, given in a letter received by the Press Association yesterday.

Det Insp Tony Davies, who is leading the hunt for the bombers, said the details "were very similar to the description of the device but I am not in a position to say whether they are identical.

"However, I am satisfied that whoever sent the letter was responsible for planting the device and I have no reason to *think otherwise than it is the* Angry Brigade."

The message on the letter, printed in uneven block capitals, was signed "Captain Scarlet, Angry Brigade." The envelope carried a London postmark apparently SW1, and was posted first class at 7.15 pm on Tuesday. As well as giving details of the bomb it bore a postscript: "PS We don't drive Range-Rovers."

This is probably a reference to a police appeal for the driver of a Range-Rover or similar vehicle seen near the scene to come forward. The driver has already been seen by the police and eliminated from their inquiries.

There have been three other bombings within the last year for which the Angry Brigade has claimed responsibility.

A Department of Health and Social Security office in Manchester was damaged last September. Two months later the group claimed responsibility for an explosion outside a prison officers' training college in Wakefield West Youkshire, and in January a parcel bomb was delivered to the Yorkshire area Conservative Party

Those incidents were the first time since early 1970s that the Angry Brigade had been active. The original Angry Brigade was a revolutionary anarchist group which carried out a series of bombings between 1968 and 1971.

Stillborn verdict on baby of Gail Kinchin

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

Injuries caused by police *bullets which killed a girl being* used as a shield by a gunman also caused the death of her unborn child, a Birmingham inquest was told yesterday.

Dr Richard Whittington, the Birminham coroner,told the jury that it could not bring in a verdict that the baby was unlawfully killed because technically the child had not lived. Its verdict had to be that the baby was stillborn.

The mother, Gail Kinchin, was aged 16 when she was admitted to hospital after the shooting in June, 1980. The baby was dead and the mother died a month later, aged 17.

She had been hit by three bullets when her boy friend. David Pagett, who was 31, used her as a "shield" in the exchange of shots with the Police at a block of flats at Rubery, Birmingham. Pagett was jailed for 12 years after being convicted of her manslaughter and the attempted murder of three people, including two police officers.

It was dark when police marksmen returned Pagett's fire and at his trial they said that they did not know the girl was *being used as a shield.*

Dr James Burns, senior lecturer in pathology at Liverpool University, said yesterday that there was a bullet injury to the placenta. He read a surgeon's report stating that there were two bullet holes



Gail Kinchin: Hit by three bullets.

Ford spare-part prices investigated

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Ford in Britain is to be investigated for alleged anti*competitive behaviour in its* control over manufacture of spare body parts.

The company which recently launched legal action in a growing dispute over allegedly counterfeit and usually lower priced body panels and parts, was ordered to be investigated by Sir Gordon Borrie, director General of Fair Trading.

If the Office of Fair Trading finds substance in the charge, Sir Gordon will hand over the case to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission for a more detailed examination.

If this investigation went against Ford it could mean other body panel suppliers moving more freely into the market. That could be expected to bring down trade prices.

The OFT investigation was prompted by complaints from United Kingdom body panel *manufacturers, including, Salop* Tool and Fixtures of Oswestry, and a *motor trader*, Factoring Services Group, of Bingley, West Yorkshire. Salop *is one of* ten makers against which Ford *is taking legal action on alleged* counterfeiting, with Ford acting on the basis that its copyrights and registered designs are being infringed.

Scots seek to lure US plant

A United States electronics firm seeking to expand into Europe is considering opening a factory in Scotland after a big purchase of its shares by the *Scottish Development Agency.* International Microelectronic Products (IMP) of San José, California, is drawing up pro*posals for a £60m development* which will create up to 1,500 jobs by the end of the decade.

IMP, which makes integrated circuits, has had talks with the Livingstone Development Agency with a view to siting its factory in the new town. A final decision is expected early next year.

The Scottish Development Agency bought half a million preference shares in the company last December. Its investment totalled £620,000, but that has now doubled and it is expected to make a profit of millions of pounds.

A spokesman said yesterday: "Making a profit was not our aim, but obviously we are not disappointed. This is a fast-growing firm and we invested in it with a view to encouraging it to Scotland".

*There are already six semi*conductor manufacturers in Scotland, *but IMP's plans to* build custom circuits would be an important and highly advanced addition to Scotland's growing electronics industry.

● A government-backed scheme taking unemployed Scottish school-leavers into computer training was launched yesterday.

Forty young people have been taken on by a Glasgow *computer firm, Microcom,* which will provide the one-year course in operating microcomputers. A spokesman said businesses in Scotland desperately needed micro-computer operators, and predicted the course could eventually turn out 400 "graduates" each year.

Island for sale: The 50-acre island of Jethou, three miles from Guernsey, is to be sold. It is the third private Channel island *to* come on the market in the past two months.

The lease of the island, which is Crown property, is being put up for sale by Lady Hayward, widow of *the millionaire* Sir Charles Hayward, who died in February. Offers of half a million pounds upwards are being invited.

The Haywards, who bought the lease in 1971, carried out extensive improvement to the early nineteenth century house (above)

Jethou's best known tenant was the author Sir Compton Mackenzie, who lived there from 1923 to 1930

Drive to coax companies into the Third World

By John Lawless

The Government is to run an *advertising campaign encourag*ing British companies to invest *in factories in developing* countries.

Trade unions argue that such investments are only "exporting jobs". But the Department of Trade and Industry is known to be concerned about a serious lack of foreign investment by British firms against major competitors.

Studies have shown that a manufacturing or assembly plant in the Third World is a *significant stimulator of direct* exports of goods, especially components, from the parent country.

The advertisements will emphasize that the costs of government-provided insurance – giving cover against such things as nationalization, war damage, loss of plant becanse of revolution and insurrection, and restriction on profit-remittances – are being reduced.

A flat premium under the Overseas Investment Insurance *scheme – of 1 per cent a year of* the initial sum invested, plus *0.26 per cent of anything* subsequently invested from profits – will be replaced by a cheaper variable rate system.

According to underwriters' assessments of particular markets, it is almost certain to become an all-inclusive 0.7 to 1 per cent premium.

This will be a good incentive to industrialists, given that the maximum liability of the Export Credits Guarantee Department, which runs the scheme, currently stands at £155m.

RUC seeks wife of most wanted man

From Richard Ford
Belfast

Detectives in Northern Ireland want to question the wife of *Dominic McGlinchey*, Ireland's most wanted man, in connextion with the murder of police constable at a security checkpoint in co Tyrone last May.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary also believes that Mrs Mary McGlinchey, a mother of two in *her mid-twenties, may be able* to help them identify the *masked woman who fired a* volley of shots over the coffin of Gerard Mallon last week.

Mallon, an Irish National Liberation Army gunman, died in an ambush that went wrong at Dungannon, co Tyrone, earlier this month and McGlinchey, aged 29, sent a wreath to his "comrade's" funeral.

Mrs McGlinchey comes from *a staunchly republican family* Toome, south Londonderry, *and married her husband eight* years ago. The police believe *that she is living in the Irish* Republic.

McGlinchey, known as the "Mad Dog", operated in a *Provisional IRA unit led by* Franchis Hughes, a dead hunger *striker, before he joined the* INLA. He is believed to *organize its activities in border* areas.

Police constable Colin Carson died in Cookstown, co Tyrone, when someone in a van opened fire on a security checkpoint outside the town's police station. The abandoned vehicle was later found with women's clothing inside.

More family pressure was exerted on the informer Kirkpatrick yesterday in an attempt to persuade him to retract statements implicating 18 people in terrorist activities and ensure the safe release of his wife, Elizabeth, who is being held by the INLA.

Her father, Mr Henry Meenan, from Ballymurphy, west Belfast, said: "It's all up to him now when his wife returns safe and sound. I appeal to him on behalf of me and her mother to change his mind and let his wife get home to us right away."

Mr Meenan's appeal follows similar statements from Kirkpatirick's mother, father and stepfather.

Their pleas have increased since his stepfather and half-sister were freed by the police from INLA captivity last week. The INLA lifted the "execution" deadline on his wife so that he could have more time to decide what action to take.

In Londonderry the *IRA* last night claimed responsibility for the murder of a Protestant businessman, aged 50, who was shot dead yesterday at his city centre office in what the police believe may have been an attempted armed robbery.

Sun loses appeal over Hindley

The Sun newspaper failed yesterday in its attempt to have lifted the ban on publishing extracts of a statement made in support of an application for parole by Myra Hindley, who was jailed for life in 1966 for her part in the moors murders.

Two judges in the Court of Appeal dismissed the application by News Group Newspapers, the *publishers* against the High Court ban, won on Tuesday by Hindley who claimed breach of her *copyright and confidence.*

Lord Justice Griffiths said *that he could think of nothing* more damaging to the parole system than for prisoners to fear that their private statements *would be leaked to the press.*

Lord Justice Kerr said that it was a "plain case of a flagrant infringement of copyright", unless *The Sun* could prove it was a so-called "fair dealing" of the *confidential* documents. That would be a matter for the full trial of Hindley's copyright action against *The Sun*, the judge.

The judges ordered that the publicity ban, originally ordered to apply until Friday, must now run until the main trial of Hindley's action, which might not be for several weeks.

During the hearing, Mr *Leonard Hoffman QC*, for *The Sun*, conceded that Hindley *held* the copyright in her 22,000-word statement which was written in 1978. But he said that the paper was entitled to publish the statement as part of its "fair dealings" of a criticism of a literary work. The newspaper claimed that the statement was and relevant to current events.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.660; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 55; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L55.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 100



هكذا من الأصل

Police hunting men who assaulted boy lack vital computer software

By David Nicholson-Lord

Sussex police hunting for the three men who sexually assaulted a six-year-old boy in Brighton are having to sift through thousands of filing cards by hand because they do not have the right software to do it by computer.

The Sussex force has one of the most advanced computer systems in the country, but it does not have the programs needed for cross-referencing the information from the 300 telephone calls a day which it is receiving.

Details are being stored on filing cards in metal trays. A police spokesman said yesterday: "We have got a paper mountain of information in there but we have not got the software package and program that will run this sort of incident."

The police yesterday rejected suggestions that their inquiries are faltering.

Det Chief Insp Peter Whitehouse, who i heading the investigation, praised the cooperation of the press, the public and other police forces. "I am absolutely confident that we are going to catch them. I am convinced that somewhere in the system is information which is going to lead us to these three men," he said.

Criticism that failure to use computers to collate information is a considerable flaw in police handling of big incidents was made recently in a report by the Chief Inspector of Constabulary into the West Yorkshire police's handling of the "Yorkshire Ripper" case.

Although there have been a number of initiatives designed to speed up the use of computers, the only active use in cases like that in Brighton has been in a pilot study carried out in Essex. Known as Major Incident Room Index and Action Management (Miriam), it is aimed at the sort of incident now being handled in Brighton.

Mr Whitehouse said that although computerization of the inquiry had been considered, "with about 2,500 telephone messages logged... it is going to take an awful lot of time to put them on the computer".

The police said that even if a computer retrieval system were available, it would have to be run in tendem with the present manual system.

The Home Office is monitoring the progress of the Brighton inquiry, which is believed to be the biggest in the Sussex force's history. Fifty officers on the case have followed up 900 of the calls so far received, referred another 100 to other forces and discarded about 1,500.

The police yesterday made a new appeal to two men aged between 50 and 60 seen taling to the assaulted boy and his twin brother shortly before he was abducted 12 days ago. The men, who are thought to live locally, are being asked to come forward as material witnesses.

Tape recordings of an anonymous telephone caller with a northern accent, who said that he was homosexual and knew one of the attackers but was terrified to come forward, are being sent to police forces in the north of England.

The fact that the man has not come forward, despite repeated appeals, has led officers in charge of the investigation to conclude that he may have been a hoaxer.

Interpol have so far failed to identify a brown car with German number plates seen near where the boy was kidnapped.

A couple heard "screams of fear" from the open ground pinpointed as the likely scene of the attack on the boy but did not notify police until four days later, it was disclosed yesterday.

The couple, who have declined to be named, live next to Beacon Hill, the area of open downland used by joggers and horse riders, and where a tee-shirt thought to blong to the boy was spotted.

The police said that they heard the screams at about 9.30pm on the evening of the attack. The wife looked out of a window and saw several people and a child walking along a footpath further up the hill.

● Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, has asked for a report from the Metropolitan Police on the activities of the Paedophile Information Exchange before considering demands that he ban the organization

The report will be separate from the files submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions which involve consideration of the prosecution of individuals.

Surfing along on the crest of a wave



Making waves: A competitor in the biggest surfing event in Europe, the Foster's Draught EuroPro, which began at Fistral Beach, Newquay, Cornwall, on Tuesday, goes through his paces. Forty-eight leading international professionals are competing in the world-class event for $20,000 (£13,330) prize money. The contest, which ends on Sunday, was won last year by Richard Cram, from Australia. (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Holidays in hotels most popular with children

The ideal holiday for children is a "posh" hotel abroad where they can stay up late, according to a survey conducted by MORI for the travel firm, Thomas Cook, published yesterday.

It finds that children no longer want the traditional bucket and spade holiday by the seaside, self catering or camping holidays.

Only eight per cent of the 509 children aged between eight and 12 interviewed wanted to go on holiday in Britain. The favourite spot was North America, which won the approval of half the children.

But there were reservations about foreign food. Fish and chips, ice cream and hamburgers were the favourite foods of nine out of ten

The children's ideas of holiday fun were simple. Top of the list was staying up late, with swimming in a pool a close second. Sun bathing and shopping were considered the most boring activities.

Parents were considered vital ingredients of a good holiday by 77 per cent of the youngsters. A boy aged eight said: "My dad's different . . . he mucks about and doesn't get as cross and if he does he just sort of taps you."

"Perhaps its time parents questioned the time-honoured theory that young children are not "ready' for a holiday abroad, and are happier with what they know", Thomas Cooks marketing director, Mr Andrew Barrett, said.

Shoplifters' treatment defended

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Rejecting a suggestion that alleged shoplifters needed to be dealt with more humanely, a Home Office committee said yesterday that no evidence had emerged to suggest that innocent people were being convicted.

"We would accept that people who are sick, under stress or genuinely forgetful sometimes make mistakes when they are shopping," the committee's report said.

Cases in which the evidence concerning the intention to steal was inconclusive were filtered out primarily when the police decided whether to prosecute, the committee reported.

"A court cannot convict on a shoplifting charge unless i is satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the goods were taken dishonestly rather than by inadvertence or forgetfulness," it added.

The suggestion dismissed by the committee advocated the introduction of a preliminary procedure before a court hearing, especially where the person concerned was ill or elderly and had no previous convictions.

In 1981 the police issued 47,443 cautions in shoplifting cases while 75,833 offenders were found guilty of the offence in magistrates' and crown courts.

Shoplifting and Thefts by Shop Staff – A review by the Home Office Standing Committee on Crime Prevention 1983. (Stationery Office. £2.75).

● A Southampton crown court judge has criticized a senior Hampshire policeman for dropping a shoplifting case because he said it would cost too much.

After being told that Mr Kenneth Boothby, assistant chief constable of Hampshire would be offering no evidence against a man accused of shoplifting, Judge Ian Starforth Hill said that he would be sending Mr Boothby a strongly worded letter expressing his anger that the case had been allowed to get to crown court before being dropped.

Mr Stephen Parish, for the prosecution, said that Mr Boothby had thought the case would be a waste of public money. The alleged theft involved a packet of batteries.

Open challenge by Ford

Ford is launching its first convertible European car for more than 20 years, to exploit the new popularity of open-top motoring, exemplified by the success of Volkswagen's Golf Convertible (our Motoring Correspondent writes).

The Escort Cabriolet (above) based on Europe's best-selling car, is already in production and will be shown at the Frankfurt Motor Show, opening on September 14. It will be available with 1.3, 1.6 or 105bhp fuel injection engine. Prices are yet to be decided.

The Cabriolet is being assembled by Karmann, the German specialist coachbuilders who also handle the Golf Convertible, which, since its launch in 1979, has achieved the status of a "cult" car, always in short supply although costing up to £2,000 more than closed versions.

Only 20,000 Golf Convertibles are made each year. It has been sold out in Britain for nearly a month and new supplies are not expected until the end of September.

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Legionnaire disease man dies

A man aged 23 who was a kidney transplant patient, has died from legionnaire's disease and three other cases of the disease have been confirmed among patients at John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford. A fifth case is suspected.

Laboratory staff are checking the water supply at the hospital, which was opened in 1979. There was an outbreak of the disease there two years ago.

Mr John Kurtz, consultant biologist at the hospital, said he believed all the cases were isolated incidents and that the water system was not to blame. A hospital spokesman said the water supply is regularly inspected but confirmed that checks were being increased. Legionnaire's disease, a condition with some similarities to pneumonia, is ofter contracted through bacteria in water supplies.

Murder attempt charges fail

A man was cleared yesterday of attempting to murder three people. Christopher Allen, aged 29, unemployed, of no fixed address, was sent in custody from Clerkenwell magistrates' court for trial on three charges of possessing a knife.

No evidence was offered on charges that he attempted to murder Mr Alfredo Albano, aged 61, Mrs Phyllis Waldren, aged 62, and Mrs Gloria Innis, aged 42, who were stabbed on London streets.

Lucan's tenant's to be sued for unpaid rent

Irish tenants of Lord Lucan who owe him or his estate an estimated £100,000 rent, unpaid since he vanished in 1974, are to be sued for the money.

Mr Michael Egan, a solicitor and agent for the Lucan family in Ireland, said that Coutts, the bankers, had received permission from the High Court in London to deal with the affairs of the missing peer.

The decision means that about 1,200 householders in Castlebar, Co Mayo, may now be brought to court

Cancer mother dies in Australia

Mrs Sheryl Skirton, who refused treatment for cancer to save her unborn child, died in Melbourne, Australia, yesterday. Mrs Skirton, aged 35, a nurse, from Whitchurch, Bristol, gave birth to a boy weighing 2lb 10oz on an aircraft at Melbourne Airport on August 8 while on her way to see her parents.

Her husband Chris, aged 38, is expected to return to his job as a sales supervisor for a soft drinks firm.

Biggest safety campaign opens

Britain's biggest home safety campaign, costing £100,000 and funded by the Manpower Services Commission, was opened in Gloucester yesterday by Mr David Clayer, the Health Education Council's director general.

Gloucestershire has been chosen for an experiment which may lead to a national drive to reduce home accidents.

Microcomputer shops in North

A national network of 12 high street microcomputer shops is to be set up by next spring by the Cheshire-based publishing group Europress, at the cost of £1m.

The Greater Manchester area has been chosen for the first three, which will be opened within the next two weeks.



David Claridge with his puppet Roland Rat

Big time beckons Roland Rat

By David Hewson

TV-am's first and only successful superstar set his masters a familiar show business riddle yesterday: Will Roland Rat quit for the big time?

Mr David Claridge, the actor who introduced the rodent that pulled in the audiences who were not attracted by Anna Ford and her fellow stars, has received several offers to move his menagerie to other areas of the ITV network.

"There are lots of offers around and at the moment I have yet to discuss the future with TV-am," he said. "We are talking about a Roland Rat Christmas Special to befilmed in Switzerland, but we need to recruit more people to expand. I am just a one-man show at the moment," he said.

Mr Claridge, aged 30, writes the scripts, operates the 4ft rodent and provides the voices for both the lead character and his dim companion, Kevin the Gerbil. Staff shortages have prevented the appearance of Mr Claridge's third creation, Errol the Hampster.

Roland evolved last Easter when TV-am was still under its former management. Miss Ann Wood, the children's editor, wanted a puppet character to introduce a cartoon segment, and Mr Claridge passed the audition.

The rodent's summer holiday cartoon segment, and his travelling feature, *Rat on the Road*, have narrowed the gap between TV-am and its BBC rival.

Students fined

Two students, Helena Cuningham, aged 21, from Leeds, and Ian Wilson, aged 23, from Glasgow, were each fined £20 by Harrogate magistrates yesterday after being convicted of obstructing the Prime Minister's car in Harrogate in May.

Gypsy grant

City councillors have voted to give gypsies £500 to help to finance a two-day festival in October at Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, where factory owners have been withoiding rates in protest over illegal camping on industrial estates.

Miner injured

Paul Lynam aged 18, a miner, of Linby, Nottinghamshire, was critically ill with internal injuries after being trapped yesterday in a conveyor belt on an underground roadway at Babbington Colliery, Nottingham.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION

BRIGHTON

● Encountering a comet ● Computers made human ● Hattersley on equality

'Work' will transform schooling

By Lucy Hodges
Education Correspondent

The new subject called "work", now being taught in schools, could completely change the nature of state schooling by pushing yet more academic education education out of state schools into the independent sector, according to Professor Samuel Eggleston, head of the education department at Keele University.

Speaking yesterday to the education section, he said that young people seemed to enjoy work experience schemes.

"Evidence is available in most reports that they are seen to be interesting and certainly less boring than other aspects of school", Professor Eggleston, an expert on the subject, said. "Attendance during work experience programmes often runs at a consistently higher level than participation in 'normal' school."

There was also evidence that well planned work experience gave young people a better chance of obtaining a job.

Earthquakes a risk in UK geologist says

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Britain is more vulnerable to earthquakes than most scientists recognize, according to Dr R. Muir Wood, a senior geologist with Principia Mechanica, consultant engineers, of London.

His assertion was made at a discussion on the impact of natural disasters, volcanic and seismic, on climate and on living things. His conclusions are based on the results of a three-year research programme undertaken, he claims for the first time, into the complete record of historical evidence of earthquakes in Britain.

He had sifted 8,000 pages of archive material to identify 1,000 earthquakes, the earliest in 600 AD. His research revealed many previously unknown earthquakes.

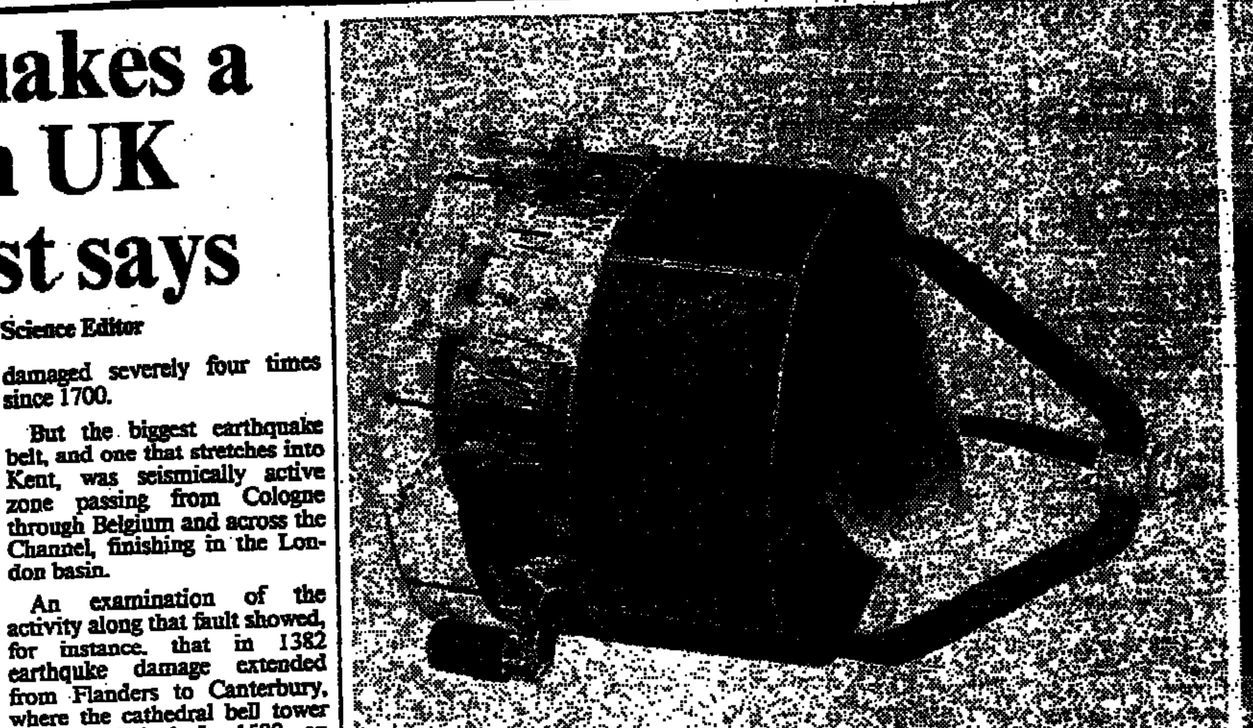
He says that British earthquakes have ruined cathedrals, churches and numerous houses as well as producing fatalities. While Scotland had had many small tremors and had attracted the attention of seismologists, the largest and most damaging earthquakes had been in southern Britain. For Example, Swansea, lying on an active fault-bed passing from Pembrikeshire to Hereford, had been damaged severely four times since 1700.

But the biggest earthquake belt, and one that stretches into Kent, was seismically active zone passing from Cologne through Belgium and across the Channel, finishing in the London basin.

An examination of the activity along that fault showed, for instance, that in 1382 earthquke damage extended from Flanders to Canterbury, where the cathedral bell tower was demolished. In 1580, an earthquake around the Strait of Dover killed people as far away as London and Belgium.

Despite two small damaging earthquakes in London in 1750, and the great Colchester earthquake that shattered houses and churches in serveral villages in 1884, there had been no repetition of such considerable events.

But Dr Muir Wood said that Britain needed to take its earthquakes more seriously. "The British still believe earthquakes are about as English as pizza and, unlike the Germans or French, have no national network of monitoring stations" he said.



Space explorer: An artist's impression (left) of the Giotto Satellite which will photograph the nucleus of Halley's Comet in 1986 and gather information on the comet's coma region and tail. Right: Mr Steve Kellock with Giotto's British component, the Johnstone plasma analyzer, for which he is experiment manager (Photographs: John Voos).

The human face of talking computers

Talking computers will soon have human faces as well as human speech. The stimulus comes from medical research to help people with impaired speech and hearing.

It was one of the innovations reported to a meeting of the association's psychology section on the clinical applications of electronically synthesized speech and the progress in speech recognition by computer.

Introducing the topic, Professor M. P. Haggard, director of the Medical Research Council's Institute of Hearing Research at Nottingham University, gave preliminary findings of a study into the response of drivers of the new Austin Maestro, which is equipped to "talk" to its driver.

Professor Haggard said that the Maestro gave a unique opportunity to test what people found to be an acceptable quality of synthetic speech.

In fact, he suggested, having to learn a computer dialect might even influence British insularity by encouraging the learning of a second language.

Computers with a human face as well as human voices were also desribed by Dr Michael Brooke, of Lancaster University, in a demonstration of computer graphics.

Halley's comet to be 'met' in space

By Our Science Editor

Preparations are at an advanced stage for a scientific satellite which will make a close encounter with Halley's Comet in three years' time. The project, called the Giotto experiment, is to photograph the nucleus of the body, and take measurement of the particles of dust which boil off to form the comet's scimitar-shaped tail.

Describing the special preparations for this once-in-a-lifetime opportunity, Dr A. D. Johnstone, of the Mullard Space Science Laboratory of University College, London, said that there were two separate tails pointing in slightly different directions. They could only be easily distinguished when seen from the correct angle. Each tail was produced by material released from the nucleus and dragged away from the comet by external forces.

To understand the formation of a tail, scientists had to establish what the mateial as, and what the forces were which moved it away from the nucleus, and how it was made visible to us on Earth.

One of the tails was made of dust particles formed of tiny pieces of solid mineral ranging in size from less that a micron (millionth of a millemetre) to several millimetres and weighing, at most, a few tenths of a gram.

The second tail, the one which intrigues astronomers most, was formed by escaping gas. The gas molecules apparently left the surface of the comet at much higher velocities than the dust particles and were, therefore, scarcely affected by the radiation pressure which influenced the shape of the dust particles. It appeared as if the tails were being blown away from the comet by a wind from the sun with a speed of more than 500 km a second.

The solar wind was a plasma, an electrical gas. All the particles in it were electrically charged, half of them with a positive charge, and half with a negative charge. The comet's gas was also a plasma.

The scientists wanted to measure what happened when two very different plasmas, the solar wind and cometary gas, met Dr Johnstone said.

Many chemical reactions were believed to take place, some under the influence of sunlight to make the cometary gas into a complex mixture. But, since the complex mixture did not seem to contain material in the solid state, one of Giotto's tasks was to try to find the parent molecules from which the atoms and molecules have come.

Deep crisis for Dutch spending

By Our Technology Correspondent

The Dutch welfare state, probably the most generous in the world, is in deep crisis, according to a professor of economics from Amsterdam University.

Professor Michael Ellman described Dutch experience to the association's economic section as a particular dramatic example of the more widespread "crisis of the welfare state" which was affecting many Western countries.

Holland had developed its welfare programme during the economic boom of the 1950s and 1960s, with strong support from the Christian Democrats and the labour movement.

The financial insecurity of a market economy had been abolished and such sudden shocks as illness or unemployment had no adverse effect on income, he said.

Only 6 per cent of the population lived in poverty in 1979, according to the Dutch definition, compared with Britain's 20 per cent.

Dutch unemployment was soaring. It had overtaken the British level in April

Hattersley formula for equality

By Clive Cookson,
Technology Correspondent

Mr Roy Hattersley elaborated yesterday on what is becoming the favourite theme of his campaign for the Labour Party leadership - equality of outcome rather than equality of opportunity.

Speaking to the education section on "Challenge of the Eighties - the Pursuit of Equality", Mr Hattersley called for a campaign on all fronts to "compensate the underprivileged and to limit the ability of the rich and powerful to exploit their riches and power".

He attacked the idea that "something called equality of opportunity could be created without equality itself". People who believed that "achieved a race which was inevitably won by the strong".

Belief in equality of opportunity is expressed most often in education, Mr Hattersley said. It "has been developed into the myth that education can in itself be an instrument of liberation.

"That is tragically untrue", he continued. "Without changes in the structure of society and the distribution of wealth education can do little or nothing to alter our class pattern."



Mr Hattersley

There must be action to change the social factors giving the middle classes a head start, Mr Hattersley said. "Without attempting to organize equality of outcome there can be no social mobility."

Mr Hattersley claimed that a practical programme for achieving equality of outcome would not be difficult to construct.

New hormones that could trigger a revolution

By Clive Cookson

Genetic engineering will have a revolutionary impact within a few years on a wide range of human activities - from breeding new strains of wheat to producing microbes to help to extract the two thirds of the world's crude oil reserves that cannot be recovered with current technology.

Dr Terence Chadwick, medical adviser to the biotechnology company, Novo Laboratories, said: "We stand on the threshold of a fabulously exciting era."

He was referring particularly to new hormones produced by genetic engineering.

Biotechnology has already produced large quantities of two important hormones, human insulin and growth hormone. But Dr Chadwick was most excited by the prospect of making some of the recently discovered brain hormones in cultures of genetically engineered bacteria or animal cells.

A molecule called pancreatic endorphin could be a powerful pain reliever. It can pass through the blood brain barrier and is therefore biologically active when injected into the blood.

"This molecule has had its gene sequence analysed and cloned in bacteria, and work is under way to produce this in sufficiently large quantities to put into clinical trials," Dr Chadwick said.

Other brain hormones may be able to alleviate depression and even overcome learning or memory problems.

Widow flies in for funeral

Aquino assassination inquiry ordered

Manila (Reuter) – President Marcos of the Philippines last night announced that a special commission would investigate the murder of Benigno Aquino.

Mr Aquino was shot dead at the airport as he arrived from three years of self-imposed exile on Sunday.

The President's announcement came as the opposition leader's widow, Corazon, arrived from the United States with her son and four daughters for his funeral.

"This is a sad day for me, I will say more after seeing my husband", she said at the airport. The family, some of them in tears, were welcomed by relatives and friends and were surrounded by security guards as they left the airport.

The presidential statment said the Government was offering a reward of about £30,000 for information leading to the arrest of the killer or killers". The special commission would have powers "for a free, unlimited and exhaustive investigation into all aspects of the tradedy". No timing was given for the start of the inquiry.

Demands for an independent inquiry have come from the opposition in Parliament, notably from Mr Francisco Tatad, an independent opposition figure and President Marcoss Information Minister for 10 years.

The palace statment said the commission, headed by chief justice Enrique Fernandez and comprising four other Supreme Court judges, would be empowered to call witnesses and other evidence.

Shortly before the statment was issued, the Manila police chief, Major-General Prospero Olivas, said investigations had produced no clues to the indentity of the alleged assassin shot dead at the airport by security men.

He said police had been unable to trace ownership of the man's .357 magnum and it would take time to identify his fingerprints if he has a criminal record.

A US congressman said yesterday that President Reagan should not decide whether to go ahead with his planned trip to the Philippines until further information was available on the murder.

Mr Stephen Solarz, chairman of the House of Representatives subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific affairs, interrupted a tour of South-East Asia to return to Manila and express condolences to the widow and family of Mr Aquino, a personal friend.

Asked about a White House statement that Washington was not considering cancelling Mr Reagan's November visit because of the killing, he said: "It would be premature to make any final decision at this time until further information is made available on the murder."

In Tokyo, the Japanese journalist who claims Philippines security men shot Mr Aquino, said he may ask Colonel Gaddafi of Libya to help to establish his case.



Face in the crowd: Mrs Aquino arriving in Manila last night.

Whitehall studying 'junta for trial' claim

By Our Diplomatic Staff

Western diplomats were last night studying a report that leading members of the Argentine Government during last year's Falklands conflict are likely to face trial.

The report, in the Buenos Aires Eronist newspaper *La Voz*, said this was the main recommendation of an official military inquiry set up after the Argentine defeat.

The first reaction of diplomats in Buenos Aires was to accept the report as genuine, but there was no confirmation last night in Whitehall, whose only contact with the Buenos Aires government is through a small interests section in the Swiss Embassy.

Not ony General Leopoldo Galtieri and the other two members of the military junta, but also Señor Nicanor Costa Mendez, the former Foreign Minister, and Generla Mario Bengamin Menendez, who was appointed governor of the Falklands after the Argentine invasion, have been recomended for trial by the inquiry, according to the newspaper.

● BUENOS AIRES: Military sources said recently that the inquiry had concluded that Argentina handled the conflict badly from the start to finish (Reuter reports).

Although the alleged report placed prime responsibility for the conduct of Argentina's diplomacy on the junta, it severely criticized Señor Costa Medez for being short-sighted and rigid.

He was informed of the junta's intention to use force as an option for gaining control of the Falklands when he was appointed in December 1981.

He was told on March 23, 1982, 10 days in advance, that an invasion was going ahead, and he agreed to the plan on condition that Argentina's seizure of the islands should be used as the basis for a subsequent negotiated settlement with Britain.

He did not make the junta understand that Britain might well refuse to negotiate when faced with the completed military action

It also blamed Señr Costa Mendez for failing to see that the United States would side with Britain in the conflict and for being too rigid in his interpretation of Argentine sovereignty in negotiations to try to avert a military clash with Britain.

Man in the news

Britain to lose a Senate friend

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

The decision by Senator John Tower (Republican, Texas) not to seek reelection next year not only removes from the Senate an outspoken conservative and an ardent campaigner for increased military spending, but will also deprive Britain of one of its leading champions in the US Congress.

During the Falklands crisis last year Senator Tower was the first prominent figure in the United States to speak up openly in support of Britain.

At a time when the US was still trying to act as a mediator between Britain and Argentina, Senator Tower reminder the Reagan Administration of its obligations towards its closest ally if American peace efforts failed. In the event, the US did come out in open support of Britain once the fighting started.

"Congress could have made life very difficult for us if it had wanted to," a British diplomat commented yesterday, referring to the military assistance the United States gave to Britain during the fighting. "Fortunately, American sentiment was heavily in our favour, thanks to the influence of people like John Tower."



Mr Tower: Pinstripe suits and British cigarettes

Senator Tower, who is 57, looks more like an Englishman than the son of an itinerant preacher who grew up in the lumber towns of eastern Texas. He favours pinstripe suits and British-made cigarettes and attributes his "global views" to the two years he spent as a graduate student at the London School of Economics in the early 1950s when, he notes, Britain still had an empire.

Senator Tower, who took over Lyndon Johnson's seat in the Senate 22 years ago, is the second most senior Republican in the Upper House and chairman of the Senate's key armed services commitee. In this latter capacity he has fought hard to push through President Reagan's defence programme, particulary the controversial MX missile.

His decision not to stand again next year came as a surprise, although it has been noted that he faced a particularly tough fight in a state which by tradition is overwhelmingly Democratic.

Kohl firm despite poll on missiles

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Dr Helmut Kohl yesterday forcefully restated his Government's commitment to deploy new Nato missiles in West Germany and to stick to the planned timetable.

His statements, made in an interview with the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, were published the day after the results of a poll which showed that three quarters of German people are opposed to the new missiles being deployed even if there is no agreement at the Geneva arms talks by the autumn.

The Chancellor said no one could doubt Bonn's determination to install missiles if there was no tangible result in Geneva by November.

"Even a conceivable interim agreement, which I still think is possible – and we will do everything to render our contribution – does not make a weapons mix dispensible", he added, underlining his firm rejection of a waiver of the Pershing 2 missiles.

He had reason to believe in "intensive negotiations" in the next round, and called on the Soviet Union to take the necessary steps now, including the dropping of the demand to include British and French missiles. It was only, he said, the "walk in the woods" compromise – a suggestion that went down badly with the Americans.

His tough stand is intended to be the German reply to the Greek call for a delay of six months in the timetable for deployment. But the Chancellor must also be alarmed by the force of anti-nuclear sentiment in his own country, which was strikingly shown by a poll commissioned by the ZDF television channel in July.

This showed that 75.5 per cent of all West Germans are in favour of further negotiations and against deployment – an increase over the 62 per cent who opposed the missiles in an earlier poll. Even 61 per cent of Christian Democrats and 71 per cent of Free Democrats, whose parties constitute the Government, shared this view.

The Christian Democratic Union quickly questioned these results, saying the question was missing whether the West Germans wanted to go on being threatened by the Soviet SS20 missiles.

Meanwhile, a polling agency has confirmed that the US information agency has commissioned a poll in West Germany to find out whether Dr Kohl can push through the deployment issue at home.

Chemical weapons hope dashed

From Alan McGregor Geneva

High hopes for an early treaty prohibiting chemical weapons have been dashed as the 40-nation United Nations Disarmament Committee concludes its 1983 session.

The American assessment is one of meagre and disappointing results, with "an effective ban not much closer than it was a year ago".

While asserting that United States Congressional approval for the binary weapons production programme "kills those talks", the Russians are simultaneously urging much more intensive negotiations when the committee begins its 1984 session in early February.

The Russians contend that the Americans are excessively rigid on the crucial issue of verification, but the Russians have been very slow to follow up their acceptance last year of the concept of on-site inspection by clarifying what they have in mind.

Their intention of leaving many points to be settled at a later stage is anathema to the United States which wants verification procedure details clear cut.

Crucial day for Malta at Madrid conference

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Intensive contacts went on yesterday among delegations to the 35-nation European Security Review conference before today's crucial meeting set by Spain for Malta to drop its stubborn stand which has held up a concluding meeting at foreign ministers level early next month.

All the nations, except Malta, reached agreement on a final document on East-West relations on July 15. Malta has held out for greater attention to Mediterranean security problems.

The centrepiece of this East-west gathering, the first since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in 1979, would be the encounter between Mr George Shultz, the United States Secretary of State, and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

A subsequent concluding session of the nearly three-year old meeting would be held separately.

Swiss Army chooses a German tank

From Our Correspondent, Geneva

The Swiss Army's new combat tank is to be the West German Leopard 2. Not the American M1 Abrams. This decision was approved yesterday by the Swiss Cabinet.

2,500m Swiss franc (£796m) credit is being opened for a first series of 210, of which 35 will be imported direct from the manufacturers, Kraus Maffei, Munich and 175 will be constructed under licence in Switzerland.

This initial sum will also cover servicing and maintenance equipment for a further 210 tanks, built under licence. Deliveries will be spaced over 15 years.

Technical evaluation of the two tanks started more than two years ago, with two models of each under test.

The arrangement for manufacture under licence will give the West German tank a price advantage. The Leopard 2 was also judged to be more "technically mature".

Turkish poll restricted to three parties at end of approval deadline

From Rasit Gurdilek, Ankara

Only three parties will be able to contest the Turkish elections, set for November 6, because no others were able to meet the requirements of having by yesterday at least 30 approved founders and being organized in at least 34 of the 67 provinces.

The parties which qualified are the right-centre National List Democracy Party, headed by Mr Turgut Sunalp, a former General, and reputed to be enjoying the full backing of the ruling military, the conservative Motherland Party of former Deputy Prime Minister and economy chief Mr Turgut Ozal; and the Populist Party, which claims to represent the social democrats, headed by Mr Necdet Calp, a former provincial governor.

The rest of the 14 parties established since last May to replace ones banned after the army coup in September 1980, were excluded.

Among the are the conservative Right Way Party and the social democrat Sodep. Both were left short of the required number of founders because of vetoes by the ruling National Security Council last Friday on the alternative names they had proposed, although they had easily organized in all the provinces.

Seen by the electorate as the true inheritors of the pre-coup Justice Party and the Republican People's Party, the Right Way and Sodep had been confidently claiming the support of 10 and 9 million voters respectively, which together nearly equals the total of 19.6 million Turks declared eligible to vote.

The latest vetoes elicited strong protests from the former Sodep leader, Mr Erdal Inonu and the Right Way chairman, Mr Yildirim Avci, that the poll and the form of government to follow would be anything but democratic.

The protest has prompted an investigation – which may lead to a prosecution – against Mr Inonu, son of Ismet Inonu the soldier and statesman.

The three parties allowed to enter the poll will compete for some 400 seats in a single-chamber Grand National Assembly to be elected for a five-year term. But candidates will also have to run the gauntlet of vetoes by the National Security Council. Parties will have to secure at least 10 per cent of the votes cast to be represented in Parliament.

The National Security Council and the Quasi-parliamentary Consultative Assembly will be disbanded upon the inauguration of parliament, but President Kenan Evren, vested with sweeping powers by the new constitution adopted last November, will still have a dominant position above it for six more years.

The main contest is expected to be between the Nationalist Democracy Party, on whose ticket Mr Bulend Ulusu, the Prime Minister, and four ministers will run as independent candidates, and the Motherland Party, which is credited with rapidly-growing support.

Voting is compulsory, on pain of heavy fines. President Evren has been constantly warning people against "the instructions of former politicians for them to cast blank votes".

The leader of the two main excluded parties have reacted calmly. Yesterday Mr Cezmi Kartay, the Sodep chairman, said exclusion of his party would not mean the cessation of its activities. A spokesman for the Right Way said a statement would be issued after a meeting of party executives.

Political observers expect the leading figures of both parties to run as independent candidates.

Iran settles debt to US bank

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Iran has paid $419.5 (£280m) it owed to the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Treasury Department announced here.

It is the biggest debt settlement that Iran has made to American banks under the January 1981 agreement for the release of 52 American hostages held in Iran for 444 days.

As part of the hostages agreement, $1,418m was put in a Bank of England escrow account to cover settlements of claims of United States banks for loans to the pre-revolutionary Government of the Shah.

Iran has also settled claims of 19 other American commerical banks.

The 20 settlements have drawn down the escrow account by about $895.9m.

In return for the latest payment, the federally supported Export-Import Bank has withdrawn claims pending at an Iran-US claims tribunal, which was established under the hostages agreement.

The Treasury announcement said that the Export-Import Bank would receive $419.5m in payment on its non-sydicated debt claims against Iran.

The announcement also said that other US banks have been meeting Bank Markazi representatives in London and were in the process of negotiating their respective claims

Dressed to kill: Lieutenant-General Abdul-Halim Abu Ghazala, the Egyptian Defence Minister, left, and US Lieutenant-General Robert Kingston reviewing joint manoeuvres yesterday in the Western Desert.

Nightmare stops an airliner

Ankara (AFP) – A West German passenger forced a Turkish airliner to return to Istanbul shortly after take-off on Tuesday when he apparently awoke from a nap and mistook a nightmare for reality, the newspaper *Hurriyet* reported.

Herr Wolfgang Stroppe, from Munich, leapt out of his seat, shouting there was a bomb on the aircraft, which returned to Yesilkoy airport.

A search of the suitcase to which Herr Stroppe pointed revealed not a bomb but a bottle of raki, a potent local liquor. He said he had fallen asleep before take-off and dreamt that a bomb was hidden in the suitcase and woke up shouting in terror.

He was arrested and an investigation has been opened by the authorities.

Top man's surrender blow to Solidarity

Warsaw (Reuter, AP) – The Polish Authorities yesterday questioned Mr Wladyslaw Hardek, a leading figure in the Solidarity underground whose decision to surrender to police was the biggest setback yet to the banned trade union.

His appearance on state television on Tuesday night, reading a statement renouncing further underground activity as pointless, raised questions about the future of the struggle by activists in hiding to promote the ideals of the movement.

It was clearly a blow to opposition morale and followed a weak response to calld for a go-slow as part of protests marking the third anniversary of the strikes and agreements that led to the birth of the union in 1980.

Official sources in Cracow, where Mr Hardek operated as the regional underground leader, said he was interviewed at the military prosecutor's office. He reported to police earlier this week.

They believed he would be freed soon under the terms of an amnesty declared when martial law was lifted last month, offering activists freedom from prosecution if they surrendered and made statements of their offences.

Solidarity figures in Warsaw speculated that Mr Hardek may have been captured by the authorities and threatened with a stiff jail term if he refused to announce his "surrender."

Mr Lech Walesa, chairman of Solidarity, questioned about Mr Hardek as he left the Gdansk shipyard, said, "I don't speculate about things like that. I am just not going to talk about it."

Chad says rebels are advancing

Ndjamena (Reuter) – Two columns of rebels backed by Libyan armour in northern Chad are advancing towards two government outposts, the Chadian Information Minister, Mr Soumaila Mahamat, said yesterday.

He said the columns, each including up to 1,500 Libyan troops and around 100 Soviet-built T62 and T72 tanks, were moving along two roads which lead to the capital through the semi-desert region. There had been no fighting yet, he said.

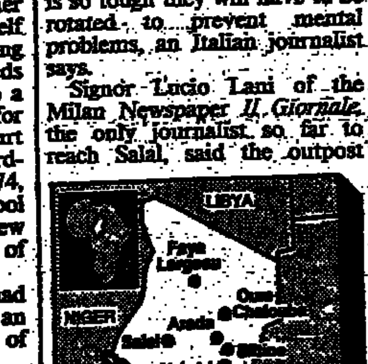
The Western column was moving on Koro-Toro, which lies 125 miles north of the government garrison at Salal, where an estimated 100 French paratroops are also stationed.

The eastern column was heading for Oum Chalouba, 190 miles south-east of the oasis town of Faya-Largeau which the rebels captured two weeks ago and turned into a major base.

Koro-Toro is deserted but the government still has troops at Oum Chalouba, although Western diplomatic sources here say they believe it is indefensible.

Life for French troops at Salal is so tough they will have to be rotated to prevent mental problems, an Italian journalist says.

Signor Lucio Lani of the Milan Newspaper *Il Giornale*, the only journalist so far to reach Salal, said the outpost



consists of 15 mud houses clustered around a single well.

● PARIS: France wants a peaceful settlement to the crisis but this implies a position of strength in the field, our government spokesman, M Max Gallo, said here (AFP reports). He added that above all Chad was an African affair and it was up to the Africans to resolve it, perhaps within the Organization of African Unity.

● NAIROBI: M Maurice Fauré, chairman of the French National Assembly's foreign affairs committee, arrived in Addis Ababa with a message from president Mitterrand on the crisis for Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader and current OAU chairman (AFP reports).

Suicide note reveals Nazi's fear

Bonn (Reuter) – A former Nazi officer poisoned himself because he could not face being tried for the deaths of hundreds of French Jews, according to a suicide note. A spokesman for the Bonn State District Court said yesterday that Richard-Whiheim Freise, aged 74, claimed that he had been a tool acting under orders and knew nothing of the annihilation of the Jews until after the war.

Herr Freise, an SS officer had been charged with being an accessory to the murder of 1,372 Jews.

Three other SS officers, Walter Naebrisch, aged 74; Modest Graf Korff, aged 73, and Rolf Bilharz, aged 74, have been accused of aiding in the murder of 73,000 French Jews who were deported between March 1942 and 1944. They are due to stand trial in October.

● Gypsies gassed: A retired West German medical director, Helmut Ruehl, aged 65, has been charged with being an accessory to the murder of gypsies exposed to experimental war gases in the Nazi concentration camp of Natzweiler, Alsace in 1944.

● BOSTON: A US lawyer said here that the accused Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie worked for the intelligence services of several countries apart from the United States after the Second World War (Reuter reports). Mr John Loftus, who prosecuted Nazis for the US Justice Department refused to identify them.

UN chief pays flying visit to Namibia

From Ray Kennedy Johannesburg

Talks on the independence of Namibia ended abruptly in Cape Town yesterday as Señor Pérez de Cuéllar, the United Nations secretary-general, made a surprise change of schedule in order to visit the "front-line".

He flew to Ruacana, a settlement at the western tip of the Ovambo homeland facing the southern Angolan border and one of the primary battle zones in the bush war between South African troops and guerrillas of the South-West African People's Organization (Swapo).

He will today fly to Windhoek, the Namibian capital, for a final round of talks with internal political party leaders. No reason was given yesterday for his change of plan nor any details about whom he would meet on the border.

At the end of the Cape Town talks, Señor Pérez de Quëller said substantial progress had been made on outstanding issues. But Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, emphasized it had been made clear that South Africa would not agree to the United Nations settlement plan without a clear agreement on Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

Mr Botha said that the Cuban issue was not within the mandate of the Secretary-General, who has to report to the Security Council by August 31 on progress towards settling the United Nations' longest-running dispute.

Señor Pérez de Quellar said: "Unfortunately, I am still not in a position to indicate a date for implementation, since issues outside the scope of my Security Council mandate remain unresolved."

He said he had come to South Africa mainly to discuss problems relating to the electoral system and the composition of the United Nations Tansitional Assistance Group (Untag), and these had been resolved. "The Cuban problem is a problem on its own," he said.

At a separate press conference, Mr Botha said: "As far as South Africa is concerned, we have resolved all the outstanding issues within the framework of understandings reached with the United States and the Western five contact group."

Referendum date

South Africa's white voters will be asked in a referendum on November 2 whether they approve the constitutional reform plan which will give Coloureds (mixed race) and Asians – but not black – a limited share of power.

Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, told Parliament in Cape Town yesterday that discussions would continue with Coloured and Asian leaders about a "suitable opportunity" to test the opinions of their communities.

BAOR men accused of armed robbery

Bonn – Three soldiers from the First Battalion the Irish Guards are being held in British military custody in Munster after being arrested by German police on charges of armed robbery. (Michael Binyon writes).

The three men, whose names have not been given, are alleged to have raided a petrol station on June 30 using British Army Sterling sub-machine guns, and stolen cigarettes, sweets and DM 2,000 (£500) in cash. They were said to have been caught after fleeing in a car which then crashed.

A spokesman for the British Army of the Rhine said a military investigation was now complete, and the Army was waiting to see whether the West German authorities would waive their jurisdiction.

Sinatra sues

Las Vagas (Reuter) – Frank Sinatra is seeking $10m (£6.6m) damages from a nightclub here called "Sinatras", alleging that the owners, the brothers Duane, Dennis and Paul Sinatra, misappropriated his name and were trying to mislead the public. The singer has a new contract to perform exclusively at an hotel and casino three blocks away.

Kidnapped

Naputo (Reuter) – Two Soviet technicians have been killed and 24 kidnapped in Mozambique in the continuing harassment of foreign aid specialists by opponents of the Machel Government. A number of Mozambicans were also seized in the raid on a tantalite mine at Morrna, Soviet sources said.

Mafia dug in

Rome (Reuter) – It will be the year 2000 before the Mafia is defeated, Signor Emmanuele De Francesco, the special commissioner charged with fighting the criminal network, said in an interview. The Mafia mentality remained deeply entrenched and had to be tackled in schools, but this would take time.

Nevis in step

Basseterre (Reuter)–The coalition Government of the St Kitts–Nevis Prime Minister, Mr Kennedy Simmonds, made a clean sweep of all five seats in a new legislative assembly to handle affairs on the smaller island of Nevis after the twin-island state gains independence on September 19.

A-waste block

Brussels (Reuter) – Belgium and Switzerland have suspended indefinitely the disposal of 3,700 tonnes of radioactive waste in the Atlantic because of a dumping boycott by British seamen. The British company under contract cannot raise a crew.

Shagari victory

Lagos (AFP) – President Shagari's National Party of Nigeria has won 55 of the 85 federal Senate seats contested last Saturday. Voting for the remaining 11 seats was put off because of violence or electoral irregularities.

Queen foiled

Johannesburg. – Judgment in an application to the Swaziland High Court by Queen Dzeliwe to make her dismissal as Queen Regent declared illegal was withheld after a proclamation that royal affairs were beyond the prerogative of the courts.

Children killed

Cologne (Reuter) – Eight people, including five children, died and five others were injured in a three-car crash near Cologne on Tuesday night. A tyre on one of the vehicles burst.

Nepal epidemic

Katmandu, (AP) – Twenty-four more people have died of gastro-enteritis in Nepal, bringing the number of deaths from the disease to 95 in the past two weeks. Doctors have been sent to affected areas to deal with the epidemic, which is spreading.

School falls

Taipei (Reuter) – Twenty-two students were killed and 63 injured when a school at Feng Yuan, 100 miles south of Taipei, collapsed during opening ceremonies for the new term. Rescue workers feared more bodies might be found.

Drugs arrest

Amsterdam, (AFP) – Police arrested a 31-year-old Londoner, identified only by his initials "LRS", in connexion with a narcotics haul in central Amsterdam earlier this week in which 770 lb of hashish were seized.

Catalan JR

Barcelona (AD) – From mid September the American television series *Dallas* is to be shown throughout Catalonia dubbed in Catalan.

Spaniards who do not speak this regional language will be out of luck.

مكرامين الأصل

Generals out of touch as Chile looks to the post-Pinochet era

From Florencia Varas, Santiago

A ring of unreality pervaded the firm speeches by armed forces chiefs and the official threats against "forces of chaos" which marked this week's tenth anniversary of General Augusto Pinochet's seizure of power in Chile.

General Pinochet and his supporters still occupy the leadership, but Chile itself has undoubtedly entered the post-Pinochet era, with political debate centring on what will happen when he resigns. Though the President seems not to realize what is happening, the facts are piling up.

In a country that lives an intense political life, where already new candidates for the presidency are presenting themselves and new governmental programmes are being discussed, General Pinochet has been forced to accept what previously, for him, was always unacceptable. When he addresses the country, it seems as if he is talking about a country that no longer exists.

One of his phrases that "not one single leaf in Chile moves without his knowledge" has lost all validity. Today, the leaves move by themselves, raised by a wind that does not wait for the boss's permission.

Chile in 1983 is not the country that spoke with whispers under the reign of terror of one man and his security forces. The people have lost much of their fear, and are calling in loud voices for his resignation.

When several trade unions called in May for a protest against the military regime, the noise of the pots and pans banging in the early evenings was timid under the slogan "Democracy now", the protests continued in June and July, and the Government felt obliged to impose a curfew starting at 8pm on the evening of the protest.

Earlier this month, General Pinochet issued a warning that the Government would not tolerate any more protests, and threatened to occupy Santiago with 18,000 troops. In spite of this, protests continued for two days, leaving 26 dead and 1,500 arrested.

Now, with less than a month before the fifth protest, the President has been forced to take a step backwards and declare that the protest will be accepted as long as they are pacific.

At the same time, the arrival of Señor Sergio Onofre Jarpa, former Ambassador in Buenos Aires, as the new minister of the interior shows.

President Pinochet's insecurity over confronting the demands of the opposition, who seek his immediate resignation.

He has had to use a right-wing politician like Señor Onofre Jarpa to calm the spirits and perhaps find a dialogue with the only part of the opposition that could be seduced – the Christian Democrats.


General Pinochet: Forced to make concessions.

In his first 10 days as Minister of the Interior, Señor Onofre Jarpa has had to bury several of the dogmas by which General Pinochet has governed.

The new minister has recognized the legality of the non-violent protest, stating even that for the next protest – expected on the tenth anniversary celebration of the military regime – he would not call out the armed forces, but would leave the consequences to those who organize it.

He has also declared that legalization of the new formation of political parties next year will be studied, as well as an election of Congress before the fixed date of 1989.

These statements do not necessarily signify that the military Government has changed its character. Rather that these are decisions forced by circumstances and useful for courting the Christian Democrats, who a few weeks ago organized a coalition of various parties, called the "Democratic Alliance", with representatives from the right and the Radicals.

Their programme is based on a dialogue with the Government, with a prior condition that General Pinochet resigns.

Within the Christian Democrats, however, several of the right-wing leaders now seem willing to participate in the dialogue offered by Señor Onofre Jarpa.

The left-wing forces – which in the next few days are to launch a democratic and popular government programme – are demanding not only General Pinochet's exit from office, but that the entire junta resign in favour of a transitional government under the President of the Supreme Court.


Death wish: New York rescue workers holding on to a struggling woman who had jumped into the Hudson river. She screamed: "Let me go, I want to die."

Moi prepares for next five years

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

President Daniel arap Moi was yesterday assured of reelection for the next five years, when he presented his nomination papers from the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu) in an open-air ceremony here.

Although his reelection was a foregone conclusion – there is only one party in Kenya, and the Kanu president is automatically the only candidate – thousands attended the ceremony, with tribal dancers and musicians making it a colourful occasion.

President Moi pledged to uphold the Kanu manifesto, which has just been issued for the general election on September 26.

The party's pledges to work for national unity and economic progress, and emphasises the need to reduce Kenya's four per cent birth rate.

Kanu's governing council, chaired by President Moi, has approved 991 candidates for the 158 elected seats in Parliament. Four prospective candidates were rejected because they either had criminal records or were not considered to have followed Kanu policies.

The elections were not due until late next year, but were brought forward by President Moi after a political crisis in which he accused unnamed ministers of disloyalty.

Mauritius gets down to balancing the books

Port Louis (AFP) Economic problems will dominate the first weeks of the new coalition Government which has won power in the Indian Ocean island of Mauritius.

Mr Anerood Jugnauth's administration will have to prepare a tough budget to present to Parliament and start discussions with the International Monetary Fund in an attempt to emerge from the worst economic crisis the country has known.

The Prime Ministers three-party coalition – his own Mauritian Socialist Movement (MSM), Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam's Labour Party and Sir Gaetan Duval's Social Democratic Party – took 41 of the 60 seats for Mauritius itself, against 19 for the opposition Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) of Mr Paul Berenger.

On the neighbouring island of Rodrigues the Rodrigan People's Organization (OPR), normally allied to the MMM, took both seats.

The elections took place only 14 months after a left-wing coalition of the MMM and the Mauritian Socialist Party of Mr Harish Boodhoo swept the board, ousting the Labour Party which had ruled for 20 years.

But in a dispute over policy Mr Berenger, then Finance Minister, went into opposition with most of the MMM MP's.

On Sunday th MSM won 28 seats, Labour nine and the Social Democrats four; but the whole coalition took only 52 per cent of the votes, leaving the MMM the strongest single party in terms of popular support.

But the MMM was effectively leaderless in Parliament, as Mr Berenger, who founded the party, its Chairman and its Secretary-General all lost their seats.

Hongkong relations chief named by China

Peking (AFP) – China yesterday confirmed reports that the former Foreign Minister, Mr Ji Pengfei, has been named head of its Hongkong and Macao Affairs office, which is handling negotiations with Britain on the future of Hongkong.

Observers here said China clearly wanted to spell out its position on the future of the British colony to the international community as well as Britain.

Mr Ji, aged 73, was Foreign Minister from 1971 to 1974, a period which saw China readmitted to the United Nations and Peking resume contacts with many Western nations, including Britain.

He became a Deputy Premier in 1979 and State Councillor in 1982, a position which has brought him into frequent contact with visiting foreign delegations.

● HONGKONG: China is developing relations with Macão to influence the negotiations on the future of Hongkong (Richard Hughes writes).

The current visit from Canton of the Governor of Guangdong province, Mr Liang Lingguang, and a delegation of six advisers, has underlined Canton's desire to forge closer political and technical links with provincial authorities across the border.

The popular Portuguese Governor of Macão, Admiral Vasco de Almeida E Costa, has warmly welcomed the delegation and accepted an invitation to visit Canton later this year, when plans for Chinese-financed reclamation of land and development of Macão's capitalist-colonial industry will be approved.

"The economic development of our province will benefit Macão just as a prosperous and stable Macão will benefit Guangdong," Mr Liang said.

Agent orange makers sued

Vietnam veterans battle in court

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

In what promises to be a cause célèbre, 20,000 ex-servicemen are suing the makers of agent orange, the defoliant sprayed on jungles by the Americans during the Vietnam War to deny cover to their enemies. The men claim they were harmed by handling it.

The herbicide contained dioxin, itself the focus of controversy. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regards dioxin as highly toxic, and the minutest traces have been shown to cause cancer in some animals.

Nobody can say how dangerous it is to man, but fear of its supposed insidious effects is widespread. For example, the Government is buying the town of Times Beach, Missouri, paying £21m to rehouse the population of 2,400, after an examination revealed dioxin in the soil.

In other parts of the country people have been alarmed by the discovery that dioxin in chemical plant waste has been carelessly and illegally dumped near their homes.

In the Vietnam veterans' case, expected to start next year, the leading defendant is the Dow Chemical Company of Michigan, the largest supplier of agent orange. It is now trying to improve an image stained by the dioxin scare.

The company believes it is being made a scapegoat because of the public's emotional response to the use of agent orange, and napalm, another Dow product made notorious in Vietnam.

Dow and the EPA have long been glaring at each other over the dioxin issue. Dow is an old and proud company and has always resisted being stampeded by studies it believes to be scientifically unsound. to some the company looks arrogant.

Dow led the field in dioxin detection and control in the 1960s. When its chief toxicologist found that dioxin had "a tremendous potential for producing (the skin complaint) chloracne and systematic injury" it reduced dioxon levels in its herbicide 2,4,5T, an ingredient of agent orange, and urged other firms, Monsanto and Diamond Shamrock, also suppliers of agent orange, to follow suit.

The judge in the agent orange case says they did not act on Dow's warning.

But Dow failed to tell the Government what it knew about dioxin for almost five years. It evidently thought manufacturers should set their own good housekeeping standards rather than have them imposed by law.

As far as is known nobody had ever been killed by dioxin, but it is difficult to determine how dangerous it is.

"For many species dioxin is one of the most toxic substances known, and it has been shown that it acts as a tumour promoter. But for certain types of hamster, and for humans, it is much less toxic", a toxicologist said. This accords with research showing that different creatures are affected by dioxin in different ways.

Some researchers think dioxin could cause cancer, nerve damage and erosion of the body's natural defences, but the evidence is disputed. The only effect of dioxin satisfactorily proved in humans is that it causes chloracne, which sometimes disfigures and sometimes fades rapidly.

Fear of dioxin could grow out of proportion to the hazard, but the EPA thinks that while reactions are sometimes hysterical, public concern is reasonable. It says experts have been wrong before, as in the case of thalidomide. Dioxin is in the dock.

Archbishop of Prague attacks state

Vienna (Reuter) – The head of the Roman Catholic Church in Czechoslovakia has accused the Communist authorities of discriminating against believers and restricting religious freedom and activity, according to the Austrian Catholic news agency Kathpress.

Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, the 84-year-old Archbishop of Prague, lodged the complaints in a letter to the Government's Secretary of State for Church Affairs, Mr Vladimir Janku, calling for a fundamental change in state policy on religion.

Cardinal Tomasek apparently wrote to Mr Janku after a television programme that the cardinal said portrayed believers as fools and contained lies and insults.

The cardinal appealed to the authorities to consider, in the interest of peaceful coexistence and other values, "a more fruitful alternative to this old, continuous, superfluous conflict," Kathpress said.

Strike hits main Tamil city in Sri Lanka

From Our Correspondent Colombo

Residents of Jaffna, the administrative capital of the Tamil area of Sri Lanka, yesterday held a general strike with all schools, offices, shops and workplaces closed and all road transport stopped.

It marked the killing a month ago of 52 Tamil prisoners in a Colombo jail by Sinhalese prisoners. The killings took place in TWO incidents on July 25 and July 27.

In Colombo a Government spokesman said no one had claimed responsibility for calling the strike.

The curfew was reduced from nine hours to five hours from yesterday.

With about 13,000 people still in refugee camps a government spokesman said about 65 per cent of those in Colombo were stateless and would have to be the subject of discussions between the Sri Lankan and Indian Governments.

Knight of the stars

The walls of the observing room at Jodrell Bank are made up of banks of amplifiers, cables and computers, which analyse and record the signals picked up by the big dish. It was here, last thing at night for his three decades as director of the Nuffield Radio Astronomy Laboratories, that Sir Bernard Lovell would end his day, checking on the work in progress, offering advice and encouragement to the few remaining staff.

And it is Jodrell Bank which is Lovell's most tangible achievement and the most obvious evidence of his position as a major figure in international astronomy.

Born in Gloucestershire, Lovell graduated from Bristol university and in 1936 became assistant lecturer in physics at Manchester university, where he came under the considerable influence of Professor Patrick Blackett.

Lovell's early research was with cosmic rays, the nuclei of atoms which hurtle through space. But like many other academics of his time he soon became involved in the development of radar (radio detection and range). On September 3, 1939, the day that Chamberlain broadcast the news that Britain was at war, Lovell was working in the operations room of an early warning station at Saxton Wold in Yorkshire.

He was part of a team developing radar for airborne interception (AI), enabling night fighters to locate enemy aircraft and manoeuvre within visual range. It was through working with radar during the war that Lovell also became familiar with the experimental problems of working with radio waves.

As the war continued, Lovell was placed in charge of another crucial radar development. Night bombing of Germany was proving ineffective. Two thirds of all crews failed to strike within five miles of their targets. The project, codenamed H2S was the development of a radar "blind bombing" system to help pilots find their targets, but the system was bedevilled by problems.

On July 3, 1942 however, Lovell and his colleagues met Winston Churchill in the Cabinet Room. Churchill demanded that the blind bombing apparatus be operational by October, a seemingly impossible task. But at the end of the year a system was working. By the end of 1943, 32,000 out of 53,000 sorties were led by H2S aircraft. The same system could also detect submarines surfacing under cover of night. Hitler confessed that "the temporary setback in our U-boat campaign is due to a single technical invention of our enemies".

Lovell later said that he found his wartime experiences frustrating. At the end of the war, exhausted by six years of intense pressure, he returned to Manchester with two trailers of surplus radar equipment and a diesel with frozen fuel pipes. He set up a primitive station south of the city with two gardeners of the university's botanical grounds for company. The land once belonged to William Jauderell, who had fought with the Black Prince at Poitiers.

Some time before this, Lovell had suggested to Blackett that the rapid and transient echoes seen by coastal defence and airborne radar might be reflections from cosmic ray showers. Together they drew up a famous paper *Radio, echoes and cosmic ray showers* (Blackett rewrote Lovell's first draft in a Westminster shelter during an air raid). The echoes turned out not to be from cosmic rays but from meteors and on October 9, 1946, Lovell observed an intense meteor shower.

His work soon demonstrated that the strongly held belief that sporadic meteors came from outside our solar system was wrong. Meteors are pieces of rocky debris that circle the sun, ranging in size from the microscopic upwards. When one no bigger than a pinhead enters the earth's atmosphere it burns up, becoming a familiar



The Times Profile: Sir Bernard Lovell at 70

"shooting star". Radar enabled much fainter and even daytime meteors to be detected. Later Lovell was to write a classic textbook on the subject.

In 1946, construction began of a 218ft diameter fixed parabolic telescope consisting of fields of wires. This telescope contributed much to the reemergence of radio astronomy after the Second World War.

By 1948, Lovell had plans for a 250ft fully steerable dish. After a meeting at Edinburgh university, where Lovell presented his case, Sir Edward Appleton recorded: "All present were emphatic that every effort should be made to erect such a steerable instrument in Great Britain". In 1950 support came from astronomical and governmental quarters and in 1952 Husband and Company of Sheffield and London were appointed as engineers. Work began that autumn.

Ten thousand tons of reinforced concrete were poured into the foundations and eventually 2,000 tons of metal made up the superstructure. But the construction of the "big dish" was far from straightforward. The escalating costs became the subject of a House of Commons committee. Delays, mounting costs, increasing debts and bureaucracy wove a 10-year nightmare of intractable problems around Lovell, threatening at one time to send him to prison for alleged overspending of government money.

There was bitter opposition from other university departments and from Manchester corporation. But the public rallied and contributed £500,000 of the £850,000 cost. Although huge at the time, these sums were tiny compared to those spent on the US and Russian space programmes.

The first radio waves were picked up on August 2, 1957. Two months dater the Russians launched Sputnik 1.

Lovell was in the right place at the right time and had an instrument that could vastly outperform anything else. One small radar echo confounded the opponents of Jodrell Bank, who were calling it a costly and technological white elephant. Jodrell Bank produced not only radar trackings of the first ever artificial satellite, but also its carrier rocket, the first ever intercontinental ballistic missile. Nothing in the US or the USSR could match the big dish.

Later Jodrell was to pull off another coup. It transmitted signals to the American Pioneer V deep space probe to release it from its carrier rocket. The big dish was the only one capable of establishing radio contact with the probe at a distance of more than 22 million miles. Afterwards, a telephone call came from Lord Nuffield:

"Is that Lovell?" "Yes, my lord." "How much is still owing on the telescope?" "About £50,000." "Is that all, I want to pay it off."

Lovell was left speechless.

It was Jodrell's contribution to astronomy, However, that kept it at the forefront of science for decades. Radio echoes from the moon gave a new accuracy to the measurement of the solar system. The telescope did much to investigate the shape and rotation of our own Milky Way. Because radio light is scarce compared to optical light it can traverse vast distances through space. Jodrell Bank measured the positions of radio sources that were found to be the most distant and energetic objects known in the universe. These were called quasars and are exploding galaxies half a universe away.

I first met Lovell when I was a research student at Jodrell Bank. I was the junior member of the team headed by Lovell which looked for explosions on the surfaces of nearby stars – explosions similar to the solar flares seen on the sun.

Over the past decade the emphasis of research at Jodrell Bank has shifted away from the use of the single big dish to explore the universe. Jodrell pioneered a technique called radio interferometry whereby two small dishes some distance apart can be electronically connected in such a way as to perform like a single large dish of a size equal to the distance between them. Jodrell now has an array of telescopes throughout England and Wales which it uses to emit signals of a stength equal to that of an enormous single telescope.

Lovell's stewardship of what is perhaps Britain's most famous centre for science has not gone without criticism. A recent research team from the University of Sussex compared Jodrell Bank with three other centres of radio astronomy: Cambridge and two others in Europe. They concluded that Jodrell performed poorly in the years 1969-78.

Lovell counters by arguing that this 10-year period is an unrepresentative "snapshot" and that it is misleading to compare Jodrell and Cambridge, since they are two aspects of the same national radio astronomy programme. Lovell points out that in 1967 he and other top radio astronomers took a policy decision to delay the re-equipping of Jodrell Bank and to build an array of telescopes at Cambridge.

In 1981, when Lovell handed over the directorship of Jodrell to Professor Graham Smith – who had left Jodrell in 1974 to become director of the Royal Greenwich Observatory – he pointed out that the big dish had already exceeded its expected 15-year lifetime by 10 years and was good for at least another 20.

Aside from his technical publications, Lovell has written many popular books communicating his understanding as well as his philosophy of nature. He conveys an exciting and positive image of all aspects of science and unlike many science writers is not swayed by fad or fashion.

He is a complex and diverse person. His keen interest in cricket has recently led to an investigation into electronic aids for umpires. He has demonstrated the art of water divining. Other interests include gardening and literature. He is a musician who particularly enjoys Elgar.

His love of his country was exemplified when he said that being away from England in the spring was "a peculiar form of masochism"

Although retired from the directorship of Jodrell Bank, Lovell still continues his researches and writings in an office built for him in the shadow of the big dish. It is true to say that radio astronomy has changed man's conception of the universe. The radio astronomy facilities he built up at Jordell Bank have played a large role in the widening of horizons. Lovell has called it "the centre of immensities".

David Whitehouse

The author is an astrophysicist at University College London.

As seen by David Levine in 1969

ALFRED CHARLES BERNARD LOVELL
born August 31, 1913.
1936 Assistant lecturer in physics at Manchester university.
1937 Married Mary Joyce Chesterman.
1939 Development of radar airborne interception system.
1941 December 29: placed in charge of blind bombing.
1945 December: returns to Manchester with surplus radio equipment.
1946 Construction begins of 218ft fixed dish.
1952 Autumn: Construction of Mark I telescope begins.
1955 Elected Fellow of Royal Society.
1957 August 2: Mark I telescope operational.
1957 October 13: Became first ever professor of radio astronomy.
1960 March 11: Pioneer 5 contacted at 22 million miles.
1961 Knighted.
1969-71 President Royal Astronomical Society.
1970-76 Vice-president International Astronomical Union.
1981 October: Retires as director of Jodrell Bank.

moreover... Miles Kington

More lines on parking

The story so far: Seamas Daldy, car-hire millionaire and would-be broadcaster, is accused of removing a double yellow line in order to park without charge. He denies the charge stoutly, as who wouldn't. Now read on. You never know it might happen to you.

Counsel: Mr Daldy, the court has heard the police witness describe how the whole street was covered in a double yellow line. It has also heard you say that there was a gap in the double yellow line large enough for you to park in. Who do you honestly expect the court to believe, you or the police?

Defendant: Me.

Counsel: Yes, well, fair enough. Still, I *think* you ought to offer some explanation of this gap in the yellow line, don't you?

Defendant: It strikes me that so far the court has concentrated entirely on the absence of a double yellow line beneath my car, and has assumed that because it wasn't there, it must have been removed.

Judge: What other possible explanation is there?

Defendant: There is another theory that has not even been considered by the court so far, and that is that the yellow line was there all the time – but was not visible!

Counsel: Could you explain that?

Defendant: There is nothing easier than to buy a roll of black sticky tape and to spread it out over the double yellow line in such a way that it entirely covers the paint and looks like a bit of road, pockmarks and all.

Counsel: So that's what you did!

Judge: So that's the way it was!

Defendant: Not at all. You merely asked me for *another explanation* and I have given you one. I neither removed the yellow line nor covered it up. However, there is yet another theory . . .

Judge: Great stuff! I love theories. It's facts I can't handle.

Defendant: I would like to call a witness.

Judge: Defendants can't call witnesses, not if they're already in the witness stand.

Defendant: We can in Ireland. Call William Carstairs! *(After a bit of shuffling, Mr Carstairs fits on to the witness stand with the defendant.)* You are William Carstairs, a road-painter?

Carstairs: I was then.

Defendant: When?

Carstairs: In 1980, the year you are going to ask me about, when I painted Sears Roebuck Road end to end with a double yellow line.

Defendant: Could you tell the court how you arrived at your work?

Carstairs: I drove there.

Defendant: And where did you leave your car?

Carstairs: In Sears Roebuck Road, of course. It was the only free street for miles.

Defendant: Did you paint yellow lines under your car?

Carstairs: No, I left it till later, so that when I moved the car – oh, blimey! You're right! I clean forgot to go back and paint that bit. Stone me!

Defendant: And there, gentlemen of the jury, you have it. The yellow lines were not removed by me *because they were never there in the first place.* In fact, I myself went back the next day and painted the lines in, voluntarily. Alone of all the yellow lines in London, that short stretch is not the property of the Metropolitan Police; it belongs to me.

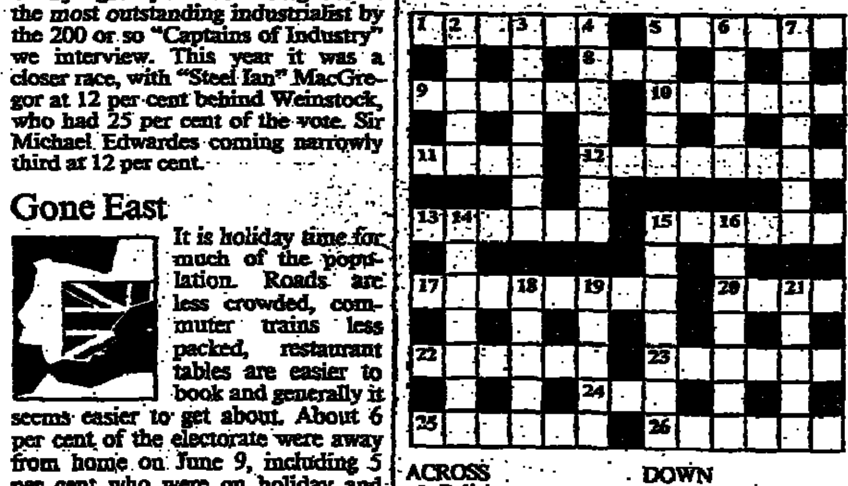
Judge: If I have got this straight, a man stands here accused of taking something which was never there, and even if it had been there, it would have been his own property. Who says that British justice is not the most wonderful in the world? Case dismissed!

Clerk: My Lord, we have just had a message from the outside world. It's from the BBC, and they say that one of their employees, a Mr Henry Kelly, is not feeling well. They ask if the defendant is free to stand by to replace him . . .

Defendant: Lord be praised! It's my big break! Hallelujah!

(Readers who like happy endings may be interested to know that the Seamas Daldy Show will be one of the BBC's big autumn offerings.)

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 133)



ACROSS
1 Religious sorcery (6)
5 Torture pleasure (6)
8 Car company (1,1,1)
9 Carved figure (6)
10 Cure all (6)
11 Move slowly (4)
12 Study of ideas (8)
13 Prey (6)
15 Venerated (6)
17 Yukon gold area (8)
20 Stem core (4)
22 Real (6)
23 Fish and chip shop (6)
24 Mimic (3)
25 Lecture hall (6)
26 Seaman's jacket (6)

DOWN
2 Frequently (5)
3 Trough digger (7)
4 Great fatness (7)
5 Play chapter (5)
6 Bore hole (5)
7 Beach gravel (7)
14 Unfortunate (7)
15 Short jacket (7)
16 Prisoner (7)
18 Early music symbol (5)
19 Moslem religion (5)
21 Cone-shaped tent (5)

SOLUTION TO No 132
ACROSS: 1 Sawyer 4 Honest 7 Beef 8 Aquarium 9 Ataraxia 12 Wan 15 Uneasy 16 Platen 17 Gal 19 Scissors 24 Kamikaze 25 Pail 26 Smoker 27 Livery
DOWN: 1 Sobs 2 Wheatmeal 3 Riata 4 Houri 5 Nark 6 Scuba 10 Risks 11 Atlas 12 Water rate 13 Non U 14 Bung 18 Alarm 20 Chair 21 Spell 22 Bilk 23 Play

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research

PUBLIC OPINION

*From time to time, usually several times a day, I am amused, astounded, aghast and/or outraged at the attitudes and opinions of the British public. But no study has had more amusement in my recollection than we at MORI have recently completed for Thomas Cook on the subject of children's attitudes to holidays among a cross-section of eight to twelve year olds throughout Britain. The details will be reported more fully in *The Times's* Friday Page tomorrow, so I'll not dwell upon them here, only to tell you my favourite bits.

The first was travelling to the holiday; among those who went by ship, nearly half (44 per cent) thought it "very exciting". But it clearly had its drawbacks one 12-year-old girl told us: "You start to get excited. I love going on ferries, then you start to get ill".

The other finding I liked best was about who chooses where to go. None of the kids we talked to claimed they alone made the choice, but about one in six said they participate in the decision-making to a greater or lesser degree, like the nine-year girl who said: "We have this quiz, who goes where, and my dad normally wins".

Never on Sunday?

The Home Secretary has announced that the Government is to investigate the Sunday trading regulations. And well they might, for according to the work we carried out for the National Consumer Council last year, 62 per cent of the public said they wanted their MPs to vote for a Bill allowing shops to choose when they open and shut.

Hanging is one thing: I do understand that many MPs vote with their conscience in the full knowledge and respect of their constituents' opinions. I do feel, however, that it is less likely to do with conscience and more with the adroit lobbying of MPs by entrenched and well-organized opponents that Ray Whitney's Private Members' Bill fell in the last session of Parliament.

Smoking out



The General Household Survey's 1982 results have just been released by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys showing a continuing decline in the consumption of cigarettes. In 1972, 52 per cent of the public were smokers. The figure has declined steadily over the decade and now just more than a third, (38 per cent of men and 33 per cent of women) are regular smokers. A third of men and half of women have never (or only very occasionally) smoked.

There is a striking association between cigarette smoking and social class. Only about one in five of those in the professions now smoke. 29 per cent of employers and managers, around four in ten of skilled manual workers but nearly half of unskilled manual workers smoke, ie those least able to afford the expense.





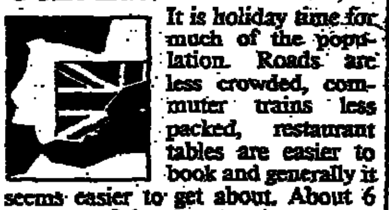
Best men

What do Enoch Powell and Lord (Arnold) Weinstock of GEC have in common? Each is regarded by his peers as the most impressive of the breed. Each year MORI conducts a survey of 100 Members of Parliament and each year we ask our sample of MPs to name the most impressive back bencher in the House. Each year the result is the same: Enoch Powell.

Last year Chris Patten was runner-up, but Mrs Thatcher has posted him to the Northern Ireland office so he's disqualified from the competition. This year Ted Heath ran second and Francis Pym was third. Next year Michael Foot, by then no longer leader of the Opposition, will be eligible; wonder if he'll give them a run for their money?

In the past, Lord Weinstock has been judged by a sizable margin to be the most outstanding industrialist by the 200 or so "Captains of Industry" we interview. This year it was a closer race, with "Steel Ian" MacGregor at 12 per cent behind Weinstock, who had 25 per cent of the vote. Sir Michael Edwardes coming narrowly third at 12 per cent.

Gone East

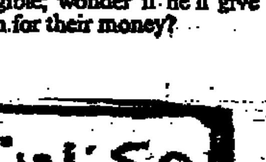


It is holiday time for much of the population. Roads are less crowded, commuter trains less packed, restaurant tables are easier to book and generally it seems easier to get about. About 6 per cent of the electorate were away from home on June 9, including 5 per cent who were on holiday and therefore unable to vote at the general election.

According to the 1982 British Tourist Authority's British National Travel Survey, carried out by NOP, 24 per cent of holidays in Britain are taken in August, as are 17 per cent of holidays taken abroad. Two thirds, 66 per cent, of those who went abroad travelled by air, 30 per cent by boat, 3 per cent by Hovercraft and 61 per cent went on package holidays (*including cruises*). Spain/Majorca was still the most popular destination (26 per cent), with France in second place at 14 per cent, Greece 8 per cent, Italy 6 per cent and United States at 5 per cent, down (along with the pound) from 7 per cent last year.

Robert Worcester

The author is managing director of Market Opinion and Research International



CHILDREN'S BOOKS

Brian Alderson hunts the golden hare

Selling a million?

Quest for the Golden Hare by Bamber Gascoigne

(Cape, £7.95)

In August 1979 the artist Kit Williams buried an 18-carat golden toy in a park at Ampthill. A month later Jonathan Cape published his book of largely pictorial clues to its discovery under the title of *Masquerade*. And in February 1982, after a million copies of the book had been sold, a gentleman who called himself Ken Thomas dug the thing up. For everyone involved – not least the tens of thousands of disappointed treasure-hunters – *Masquerade* became a 946 (or 947) day wonder. Now though, with the publication of Bamber Gascoigne's *Quest*, it is to be hoped that the whole episode can be interred a good deal deeper than ever was the hare.

One reason for saying this is the conclusiveness of Mr Gascoigne's story. As the only witness at the start of the performance, and as a self-confessed duffer at puzzles, he is well placed to give a full and a dispassionate account of the *Masquerade* craze and he has taxed this essentially trivial event for all its possible implications. (Not the least of these is man's infinite capacity for self-delusion.) Moreover, he manages to rib gently both the creators of and the contestants in the craze, so that despite the apparent solidity of his 224-page analysis there is much occasion for quiet comedy.

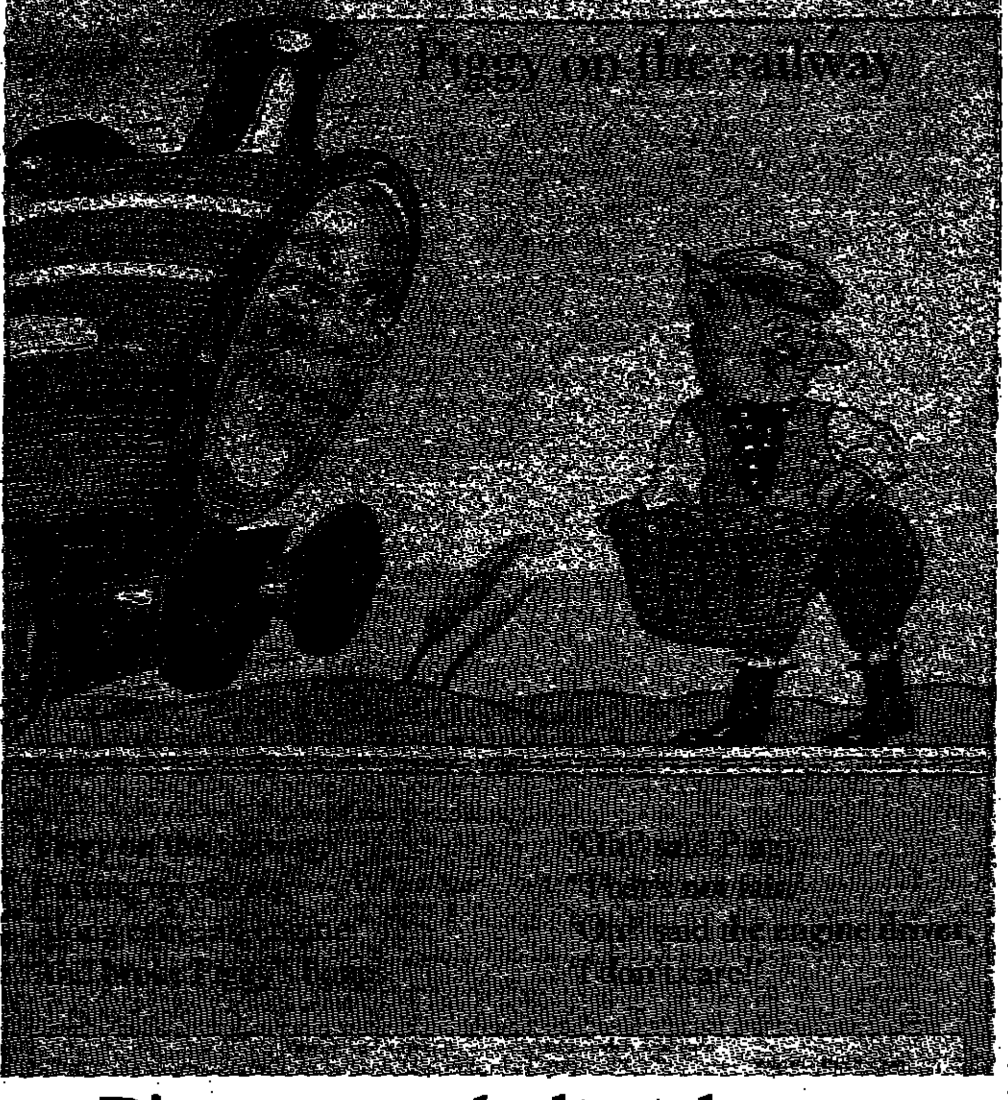
But a stronger reason for wanting to commit the whole affair to oblivion relates to its baleful effect on the way that people think about picture books. For – as Mr Gascoigne clearly shows – Kit Williams was not really interested in creating a book where words and pictures grow into an organic unity. *Masquerade* was primarily a bound-up collection of paintings, forced into a crude relationship to each other by a remarkably banal text. In essence it was just another example of those picture books so beloved of Central European publishers and Hampstead book-buyers which follow the adage "Never mind the story, just look at the paint".

This view has dominated much picture-book publishing in recent years – although it is now being overtaken by a perverse cult of graphic crudity. ("Never mind the story, look at the social significance.") But here and there one can still pick out a few offerings that owe allegiance to happier traditions of picture-book art.

Among the present batch, I am particularly taken with **Pat the Cat by Colin and Jacqui Hawkins** *(Bell & Hyman, £2.95)*. At first glance this seems not just to belong to the Crudity School, but also to incorporate familiar didacticism, for it is all about a fat cat on a mat plagued by a bat and a rat. What matters though is the zest with which the authors attack their simple theme and their willingness to engage in self-satire through cheeky asides placed in conversation bubbles.

Crude too, not to say downright vulgar, is Tony Ross with his **Three Pigs** *(Andersen Press £3.95)*. This is an anarchic modernization of the old tale, accompanied by raw, disorderly illustrations; but Mr Ross has recognized the comic vitality of his source in a way that fully justifies the frenzied invention of his drawings.

Such pugnacity is not present in two much more conventional treatments of traditional stories: Paul Galdone's **What's in Fox's Sack?** *(Worlds Work, £3.95)* and Anita Lobel's **The Straw Maid** *(MacRae, £4.95)*. But Mr Galdone has long known how to pace a simple tale through the large pages of a picture book, and Mrs Lobel has long had a care for the homely detail of folk-tale illustration, so that both books possess an integrity foreign to gimmicks like *Masquerade*. Contrariwise though, they won't sell a million copies.



Pictures and play-rhymes for chiro-gymnasts

One of Ian Beck's thirty-ish colour pictures from Round and Round the Garden, **a collection of play-rhymes made by Sarah Williams** *(Oxford University Press, £5.95)*. **It's a book which cheerfully combines pictorial entertainment for the child with simple instructions for the parent on how to play these traditional action games, but such expansive treatment necessarily restricts the number of rhymes that can be used.**

If you want to see a larger and more varied range of chiro-gymnastics then you should turn to two recent reprints: Norah Montgomerie's This Little Pig Went to Market *(Bodley Head, £5.95)* **and a hard back edition of Elizabeth Matterson's** This Little Puffin *(Kestrel, £5.95)*. **These are both large and systematically organized collections, so full of good things that they make one doubt whether heavy pictorial accompaniment really matters.**

Another reissue worth noting is the paperback edition of Barbara Ireson's Faber Book of Nursery Verse *(Faber, £4.25)*. **It's a book notorious for its dotty page layouts, but these are caused as much as anything by the prodigality and verve of the editor's selection.**

B. A.

Magical plots

The Genie and Her Bottle By Nina Beachcroft

(Heinemann, £5.95)

Well Met by Witchlight; Under the Enchanter; A Visit to Folly Castle; The Wishing People By Nina Beachcroft

(Dragon Paperbacks, £1.25 each)

When Alex spends the money for her school socks on a stoppered blue bottle in which she thinks she has seen something move, she sets in train a series of comic events which are no less enjoyable for being shaped to a known pattern. As in all Nina Beachcroft's fantasies, the electric possibilities of magic short-circuit on the damping probabilities of daily life. The genie that Alex and her brother Rob set loose – a languid, peremptory Arabian Nights beauty named Leila – is as much trouble to them as Jadis was to Polly and Digory in C. S. Lewis's *The Magician's Nephew*. Though Leila announces "I am your willing slave", it is Alex whose tired arm must give Leila's luxuriant hair the requisite one hundred strokes of the brush.

As any of the children in Nina Beachcroft's books might complain, in instantly recognizable tones, "It's not fair". Her magical plots have none of the portentous mysticism of many of the vogue fantasies of the sixties and seventies; instead she uses magic lightly to explore the theme of control. Her children are dependent – as children really but storybook children rarely are – on adults; and no amount of wishing, magical or otherwise, can make much difference. Rob's discovery in *The Genie and Her Bottle* that "parents could be very disappointing", echoes through Nina Beachcroft's earlier books, now reissued as uniform paperbacks.

The magic, then, gives the children an arena in which they have the opportunity to order their own lives; but their inexperience at making decisions in the real world translates into a fatal clumsiness at making wishes. The obtuseness of parents to whom magic seems only a form of play (which at one level it is) leaves them to sort out the mess for themselves; and, perhaps, to grow up enough to conclude with Martha and Tom at the end of *The Wishing People* that "We didn't really know what we truly wanted".

These are homely books: adventurous neither in their subject matter nor in their treatment of it. The very familiarity of their tone and content makes them somehow forgettable; they do not linger in the mind. And yet in their refusal to play to the gallery, to make everything grand and wonderful or grand and terrible, their willingness to allow "the poetry" to wait if it conflicts with the chance of "a really good game of draughts", they achieve a quiet balance.

They offer, too, in place of originality, a refreshing liveliness of approach. Take, for instance, this splendid piece of invective delivered by the dilapidated good witch Mary at first sight of her enemy Mrs Black in *Well Met by Witchlight*: "Poxy piece of a mangy polecat! Pah! Come to see what your miserable hail and wind have done, you cracked sliver of a cat's claw! You toad's turd." In the course of some elemental battle between good and evil, this diatribe would probably delight the children who have chummed up with Mary; spat by a dirty, disreputable old woman at a smart middle-class lady in a leopard-skin coat, in the middle of the village street, it is an acute embarrassment. Like Alex and Rob's genie, Mary is a nuisance as well as a pleasure: the mundane world will not accomodate her. And in the end it is the mundane world, the world of draughts not poetry, "the richness of ordinary happy family life", which enfolds the children and excludes Mary. As Rob puts it, with Leila safely corked up again and bobbing down the Thames, "Here I come, Life!"

Neil Philip

No ravens by order

Mortimer's Cross By Joan Aiken

(Cape, £5.50)

Cyril Bonhamy and the Great Drain Robbery By Jonathan Gathorne-Hardy

(Cape, £4.95)

If you ever wondered what difference an illustrator made to the text, you have only to look at the work of Quentin Blake. With Joan Aiken, the fantastical wits are well matched: with Jonathan Gathorne-Hardy, the illustrations improve the text.

Mortimer the raven is well known to Jackanory watchers, and he lives with the Jones family in Rainwater Crescent in a dismal part of London – or it could be anywhere in the less than brave new world the planners have created. Ravens are large, threatening birds, and Mortimer is no exception. So awful is he that the Library Committee has gone to the trouble of having a special notice made which reads "No Ravens in the Library, By Order". Arabel Jones, the little girl who loves Mortimer, can never understand why people really don't care for a big black bird who causes nothing but trouble, and only says "Kaaaark", or, alternatively "Nevermore".

There are three stories – *The Mystery of Mr Jones's Disappearing Taxi*, *Mortimer's Cross*, and *Mortimer's Portrait on Glass* – and it is an extremely funny book, where everything is pushed to the edge of hysterical farce, yet has a firm foundation in life. Where else would the Kalong bats from the docks roost but Rumbury Tower Heights, a gruesome office block put up at such great expense that no one has ever been able to afford to work in it? Not only a bat hostel, but a robber's hideout, a lair for kidnappers, and a wonderful spot for skateboarding.

Pirate radios, stolen taxis, holidays in Ireland, even flu figure largely. Great Aunt Olwen Jones, who comes from Bangor to look after the family when Mum has 'flu is a splendid creation, and Quentin Blake has created a companion portrait to the terrifying Aunt Fidget Wonkham Strong (who wore iron hats) from Russell Hoban's Najork saga. They are sisters in spirit, and Great Aunt Olwen, in her never-ending battle against germs and dirt, manages to repress the hitherto irrepressible Mortimer by giving him a bath.

Cyril Bonhamy is the hero (if you can describe him as such) of two earlier books, and he is one of those people who, quite innocently, are always in the midst of a huge misunderstanding. He is under the impression he can speak French, and that he is speaking it to the Director of the Public Library in Nice, where he is on holiday with the longest suffering wife in literature, Deirdre. He is, in fact, speaking to the head of a gang of international crooks, who are under the impression that Cyril is one of them. How he comes to be on the run from the gendarmerie across France and into Belgium, part of the time disguised as a housemaid and part of the time smelling very strongly of sewage is one of those things that neither he, nor indeed anyone else, can get absolutely straight. I found the exploits of Cyril just a bit laboured, the fun frantic rather than furious, and without the horrible logic of Mortimer and his habitat.

Philippa Toomey

Real not cardboard

Healer By Peter Dickinson

(Gollancz, £5.95)

There is something about spiritualism, clairvoyance and astrology that makes them oddly unsatisfactory topics for novels: it is as if they were too slippery, too eccentric, even as backdrops. Heroes who are in touch with other powers are rarely very endearing.

Peter Dickinson, however, is a superb and reliable storyteller and deft enough with his characters in his new novel for younger readers, *Healer*, to manage not to make them suffer from finding themselves in a faith healing community. An ingredient of the supernatural in the background – increasingly present in his more recent work – in fact only serves to add tension to a fast moving, rather old fashioned, adventure story.

Pinkie is a stout, serious child possessed of a strange gift for healing. Rather inept when it comes to everyday practicalities, she is befriended at school by Barry, an older boy, who mends her glasses and accompanies her on visits to her grandfather.

Pinkie's talents are soon harnessed by a cult leader who marries her widowed mother and instals her – a prisoner – in a country house now turned into an extremely expensive healing centre. Barry, financed by Pinkie's anxious grandfather, tracks her down and engineers her escape. In a great finale, centering around a midnight chase, the two children make their get-away. But not forever: Peter Dickinson knows precisely where to brake the more improbable reaches of the imagination.

As with his books for adults *Healer* works because its characters work. Pinkie and Barry are real people, not cardboard figures, with the fears and needs of ordinary children. It is their solidity that cleverly anchors a cast of adults whose behaviour is never wholly explained – but then, in a child's eye, is adult behaviour ever wholly explicable? It is precisely this twist that makes *Healer* such a clever book.

Caroline Moorehead

Between stools

Dan Alone By John Rowe Townsend

(Kestrel, £5.95)

In *Dan Alone* John Rowe Townsend returns to the Northern streets, the pub and the derelict hide-away of his first book *Gumble's Yard*. The genesis of that first novel lay in the lives of the "socially deprived" as observed by Townsend in his capacity as reporter for the *Manchester Guardian*, when the treatment of such subject matter was seen as pioneering.

Dan Alone goes back in time to 1922 and an 11-year-old boy whose view of the world is heavily influenced by his reading of Victorian children's fiction with its benevolent benefactors, long-lost but patrician parents and saintly children. Dan acts out these fantasies in real life as he attempts to discover who his father is and to convert the thieves amongst whom he has fallen to righteous ways.

In between the Victoriana is a reworking of a major *Gumble's Yard* theme: children playing house for real as they hide away from the authorities. In both books there is a wealth of domestic detail and a great many floors are scrubbed.

Dan Alone falls uneasily between stools. Its over-riding sense of place is Victorian with its literary references and its Fagin-like gang of thieves. Only the references to motorcars and corned beef serve to recall the '20s.

If this were a pastiche of Victorian children's fiction, the young hero's priggish reference to "undesirable characters" and the often stilted dialogue would be acceptable – a Townsend thief talks of "pains in the neck". But the logic of such pastiche is not followed through and characters thus appear ciphers, events simply implausible and dialogue old-fashioned.

But Townsend the social pioneer is still in evidence in his creation of Benjy the Jew, a peripatetic glazier despised in the streets for his race. Benjy serves most aptly in these National Front days to inform young readers of the anti-semitism of our recent past. That Benjy should turn out to be Dan's father provokes real dramatic tension and an interesting graduation of feeling in the son from loathing and fear to pity and love.

Rosemary Stones

Not so flip

Run, Run as Fast as You Can By Mary Pope Osborne

(Patrick Hardy, £4.95)

Things are Seldom What They Seem By Sandy Asher

(Gollancz, £5.95)

Run, Run as Fast as You Can seems for a while to be following the usual pattern of an American teenage novel. Eleven-year-old Hallie wants to be recognised as an adult within her family and wants to find a place for herself among the pretty and popular set of girls in her school class.

Half way through the book, however, the style makes a striking change when Hallie is confronted by the dreadful reality of her younger brother dying of cancer. She is poignantly alone – physically, as her parents spend more and more time at the hospital, and emotionally as they try to shield her from the pain of events; and in a most moving climax she cycles through perilous streets in a vain effort to reach the hospital before her brother dies.

It is unfortunate that this powerful chapter is followed by one which reverts rather flatly to the tone of the first half of the book. What is of greater significance however, is the way that average, and possibly rather immature readers may be trapped halfway into a compulsively gripping story without having the emotional maturity to cope with it.

In a different way Sandy Asher's book poses a similar problem. Here we meet Debbie, living a normal enough life with a boy-friend (albeit one four and a half inches shorter than she is) and with rows and makings-up from her parents (Irish mother, Italian father). Imposed on this however, is an argument about trust, since she discovers that her elder sister is involved with a paedophiliac drama teacher. For all Miss Asher's flip humour, which will be much to the taste of fans of Judy Blume, there is a serious question confronting Debbie about the keeping of promises and the balancing of her loyalty to parents, sister, friends and boy-friend.

This is something for which younger readers may not be entirely prepared. Do we leave them to get on with it, or is there an onus on parents, teachers and librarians to know more about this borderland of fiction that lies between, let us say, *Little Women* and *Lolita*?

Jennie Ingham

Celtic hinterland

The Dragonfly Years By Mollie Hunter

(Hamish Hamilton, £5.50)

Is the cult of the teenage novel just an excuse for literary ladies to write up-market Mills & Boon romances? Mollie Hunter's *The Dragonfly Years* has a veneer of culture about it. Politics and religion in the Edinburgh of the 1930's are glimpsed. The heroine, Bridie McShane, first met in Miss Hunter's previous *A Sound of Chariots*, assures us constantly that she will subordinate everything to becoming a writer. But her love-life, which is the *fil rouge* of the story, is described with about the same conviction as occurs in most of the heart-throb paperbacks. No tension – and a prose style that suggests it is one of Bridie's early efforts to impress her night-school tutors.

The same trite prose characterizes Joan Lingard's Edinburgh story too, **The Winter Visitor** *(Hamish Hamilton, £5.50)*. But at least Miss Lingard buries some of her drama in the narrative, instead of announcing it from stage-front. The story turns on the reappearance of an old love in the life of Rona Murray, and I suppose that it's published as a children's book because the action is viewed through the eyes of her fifteen-year old son, who wants to be a painter. He's a pretty non-committal guy who takes in his stride both the "winter visitor" and the affair which his sister is having with an Italian restaurateur, and there's a lot of Lingardish stuff about the everlasing disputes of the Belfast Irish. Yet again though, it's not hard in all this to see the weary stereotypes of romance, dressed up expensive in hard covers.

But if you look at another example of dire experiences in the Celtic hinterland, then you begin to see how stories should be written, Polly Devlin's **The Far Side of the Lough** *(Gollancz, £5.50)* is ostensibly a set of tales told by Mary-Ellen to a young girl in her charge. All are drawn from Mary-Ellen's life as the daughter of a poor fisherman on the coast of Lough Neagh – but far from being mollifying experiences they are instinct with fierce life. Stark, terrible, comic things happen on the far side of that Lough. Much loved dolls are decapitated, pigs are gutted before your very eyes; the Black and Tans wreak pointless anguish on a gentle old man. Mary-Ellen lives for the reader as neither of those Scottish narrators do, and her plain authentic speech brings her stories pulsingly to life.

Heather Renshaw

Bludgeoned for laughs

Super Gran; Super Gran Rules O.K.! By Forrest Wilson

(Kestrel Books, £5.50 each)

Super Gran is Magic By Forrest Wilson

(Puffin Books, £1.00)

The attractive thing about Granny Smith (the "ordinary, little, old, white-haired lady" who just happened to be sitting in the right place when struck by an amazing energizing ray) is that in her "Super" state – now apparently permanent – she combines many of the characteristics which children find both frightening and irresistible in each other and which tend to embarrass them – again with a touch of fascination – when found in the more non-standard sort of grown-up. Super Gran is irrepressible, boundlessly energetic, conceited, outspoken, inventive, dictatorial, well-intentioned, sometimes gullible, optimistic, set in her ways, golden-hearted under that appalling tammy. There is a touch of the terrifying tartan army about her, but you know that, far from vandalizing other people's property on the way home from the ground, she would be out there knocking the vandals' heads together. And probably fracturing their skulls.

Of these three books, two are new hardback editions of old titles and the third a brand new story. *Super Gran is Magic* assembles the now familiar cast: Mr Black, the inventor; Edison Faraday, his ham-footed daughter; Willard, who is Granny's grandson, and Super Tub, the reformed villain's assistant who is currently applying his muscles (which are *not* fat) in a circus. The action as usual springs from one of Mr Black's improbable brainwaves, in this case a machine for hypnotizing people which arouses the interest and cupidity of Mystico, an incompetent, mildly dishonest theatrical magician, and his stooge, Margo.

As in the earlier books – and presumably in contrast to the 350,000 eager buyers claimed by the publisher – I found myself more bludgeoned than enticed into laughter. Perhaps, four stories in, the bludgeoning effect is getting less: Mr Wilson seems to be taking a little more time and trouble with his characters and the predicament of Mystico, as he sinks from one third-rate engagement to the next, invites rather than demands the odd chuckle. But this is an approach his creator still needs to foster.

David Wade

The chip test

I've just looked at half a dozen different explanations of how a silicon chip is made. Three left me none the wiser, three made some sense. The chip test is not the only way of sorting out the flood of children's fact books about computers that has appeared in recent months. But you have to start somewhere.

There is no doubt that every home should have one. You don't actually need to know anything about how a computer works to use one. But children are growing up with the things, the home and school micros they have access to are only a small part of the story, and most want to know more.

The books I have seen were pretty similar in treatment, content and even (with one exception) the rather dreary mix of pictures. They give a bit of history, a bit about how computers work, a bit about programming, a bit about their uses in the world, and a bit about likely developments.

Some provide glimpses of a computerized home of the future. Few doubts are raised about consequences and social effects: computers are a Good Thing, enabling mums and children to work from home and the police to catch more criminals.

Most of the books were adequately clear and informative. The three best (all of which passed the chip test) were the **Usborne Guide to Computers by Brian Reffin Smith** *(Usborne, £1.85)*, **Computer World, by Jacquetta Megarry** *(Kingfisher, £2.95)* and **Computers, by Neil Ardrey** *(Kingfisher, £4.95)*.

Provided you like the bright and busy style, the Usborne book is full of digestible information, and the jokey pictures convey a surprising amount about how computers, logic gates, and so on work. It has something for most ages, and includes activities, and games. Neil Ardrey goes deeper into the workings of computers, and his book is a better bet for people who like their information to come in sober and serious-minded form. It has excellent diagrams and a clear, if dullish, text.

Jacquetta Megarry's book is a good compromise, combining a lot of information presented in an interesting and straightforward way, with puzzles and activities (including some programming in Basic), and a brief guide to bestselling micros. It also has the great advantage of coming as a handy, nearly pocket-sized, hardback, good for taking on journeys and reading in bed.

Virginia Makins

Taken short

Adrift. By Allan Baillie *(Blackie, £4.95)*. Winner of the first Kathleen Fidler Award with a well-tried theme of two children washed out to sea on a packing-case. The action is interspersed with an undeveloped plot about Dad's failure as a farmer.

The Devil's Door-bell. By Anthony Horowitz *(Patrick Hardy, £4.95)*. Looks like being an exhilarating comic thriller, but ends up tangled in a too-ambitious effort to unite the powers of nuclear fission and ancient witchcraft.

The Worm and the Toffee-nosed Princess, and other stories of Monsters. By Eva Ibbotson *(Macmillan, £3.95)*. One of four books in a new series of re-invented or re-told folk tales. Although it makes fun of things like Krakens and Brollachans, which it should not, it has a liveliness of language that is less prominent in its three companions: *Beyond the Firelight* by Ann Lawrence, *The Boy who Turned into a Goat* by James Riordan, and *A Small Pudding for Wee Gowrie* by William Mayne.

THE TIMES DIARY

Palace of varieties

Alexandra Palace is to rise again. Louis Bizat, who administers the £30m trust set up to look after the building after it was gutted by fire in 1980, is jubilant that permission has been granted for redevelopment as an exhibition and leisure centre. The decision comes almost two years after a public inquiry which Bizat calls "the most uninteresting ever held". It attracted no more than four observers throughout, lasted six months, and had as its highpoint Bizat's joking suggestion that a complex of sex shops might make the operation commercially viable. This was taken seriously, but the resulting pandemonium went unreported because the press had long since ceased attending.

Spoilt rare bit

There is more troublesome news of a burnt building in Wales, the hotel at Portmeirion by Clough Williams-Ellis. After a succession of retrospective applications for planning permission for repairs already carried out in what conservationists consider an "unsatisfactory, crude and piecemeal" way, the Victorian Society has begged the Welsh Office to halt all work until a comprehensive restoration scheme has been approved. Teresa Sladen, of the Victorian Society, says: "The local authority and National Park office simply do not understand the aesthetic complaints we are raising with them. We have given up writing to Gwynedd County Council, and now we find the Welsh Office never replies." Clough Williams-Ellis did not bother much with planning authorities when creating the eccentric Italianate village of which the hotel is part, but then, a glance at the shoddy cafeteria erected amid his now listed buildings shows that his successors have inherited none of his sensitivity.

● *An American has invented the vending machine in reverse. You put empty beer cans in, and get 24 cents out. This uncanny ecological improvement has gone into operation in South Carolina.*

Own gaol

Arthur Logan Petch retires as chairman of industrial tribunals in England and Wales next month. He holds a unique legal distinction. He once defended the man who burgled his house. Despite a strong plea in mitigation, praised by the judge, the man went to prison.

BARRY FANTONI

"Gerald's so brave. He picked up our old ironing board and just threw it on the tip."

Pawn and mate

The suspicions against President Marcos excited by the murder of Benigno Aquino and the immediate despatch of his assassin puts the President in the same class as Alexander the Great. Alexander's father, Philip II of Macedon, was stabbed by a pawn called Pausanias while marching in the wedding procession of his daughter Cleopatra at Aegae in 336 BC. Pausanias was immediately captured and killed, and suspicion of having inspired his crime fell upon Alexander. The guilty party was more probably his mother, Olympias. Please do not read that to mean that I think Mrs Marcos fixed this one.

Fore and after

Seven well-known thriller writers have formed their own TV production company, and worked a surprise into the announcement of the fact. Philip Mackie, who scripted *Malice Aforethought*, is described by Hourglass Thrillers as "one of the boys with toxic talents that went into hits like *Malice Afterthought*". Is this a sequel or just a mini-series?

Devising a symbol for the European Currency Unit (ECU), which shares its name with an obsolete French coin and is a notional composite of all EEC currencies except the Greek drachma, is too easy for my readers. The two popular solutions were monographs of ECU, and the Greek E with a cancelling stroke to symbolize Greece's exclusion. Peter Grant suggested the Old English letter, thorn, "to immortalize the ineffably absurd Gaston Thorn and remind other members that Britain will continue to be a thorn in their flesh"; D. A. Johnson suggested a reversed ampersand because the money would go in "back 'anders"; and Colin Brown thought a V sign appropriate. The winner, though, is Anne Ochsner whose symbol has Greek Es facing both ways (as any EEC symbol should), can be typed using brackets and a dash, and since the ECU does not exist as note or coin, shows, she suggests, that "the ECU is a bum currency at which we should draw the line".

PHS

Cathy comes back for a handout

by David Walker

Faintly at first but unmistakably comes the noise of a lobby girding itself to battle for extra public expenditure.

Books, heart-rending stories in Sunday newspapers, a television series *Breadline Britain*, all proclaim that the poverty lobby is reorganizing. Parallel moves on the public housing front suggest that Cathy is likely to come home again in the mid-1980s, too.

A former *New Society* journalist, Paul Harrison, packages himself as a latterday Mayhew to penetrate darkest Stoke Newington and in a new Penguin* treats us to an emotional account of this hidden Third World on our affluent doorsteps. There is "decay ... dereliction ... violent theft ... massive levels of social need" and nary a Clissold Park gentrifier in sight.

A survey is published telling us of unknown reservoirs of poverty: 7,000,000 Britons do not know where the next instalment on their colour television rental is coming from. Nearly 12,000,000 people (albeit on a sample of 1,174) are classified as sometimes poor.

But does this negate the untiring efforts of the poverty campaigners since the 1960s when the existence of primary poverty, despite the welfare state, was first given widespread publicity? Of course not: the MORI poll reported *subjective* assessments of the elements of a reasonable standard of living. People living on yesterday's moderate standards are today's "new poor". In fact, poverty campaigners of the Frank Field stamp have – with political allies from across the spectrum – made significant progress in alleviating primary deprivation.

What is happening now is only marginally connected with the institutionalized poverty groups. Such bodies as the Child Poverty Action Group have taken on an establishment colouring; indeed CPAG's Ruth Lister seems positively scholarly in her encyclopedic knowledge of the multi-volumed intricacies of social security.

Instead there are signs of a spill-over from the disarray of the Labour Party. The educated, altruistic middle class's moral indignation is increasingly denied the opportunities once provided by the Labour Party for political activism. Single-issue campaigning thus beckons attractive and, to be sure, the poor are always with us.

Objectively, Britain remains a society where income and life chances are unequal, where the gross facts of social disorganization (the single-parent families, the unattached elderly) and deprivation (the physical state of the core of private rented housing, the conditions of existence where the breadwinner is long-term unemployed) are stubbornly unyielding.

These gross facts might, with time, respond to detailed social policies of a type that Margaret Thatcher's government has been singularly unwilling to develop; its priorities seem to have been merely expenditure control by chopping back demand-led outlays. Absent has been hard thinking about "problem" families, the care of children in low income environments and, most important, how to deliver services to such families. All that has been visible have, on the one hand, been the facile mottoes evidenced in the Family Policy Group's discussions and, on the other, a policy towards local authorities that implausibly seeks to kill off high-spending without hurting the social services that the high spending councils deliver.

But constructive social policy is one thing; emotional campaigns another. According to the MORI poll published last weekend the British public would support a 1p rise in income tax, presumably to "cure" poverty. This is simple-heartedness carried too far: enhanced cash handouts may be part of the solution for some poor people but part only. The "problem" of poverty in Britain is a tissue of inadequacy and even fecklessness as well as material want. It is a political problem, too, and not the kind to be solved by increasing the rate support grant to Hackney Borough Council. Council housing and council inefficiency are themselves part of the problem.

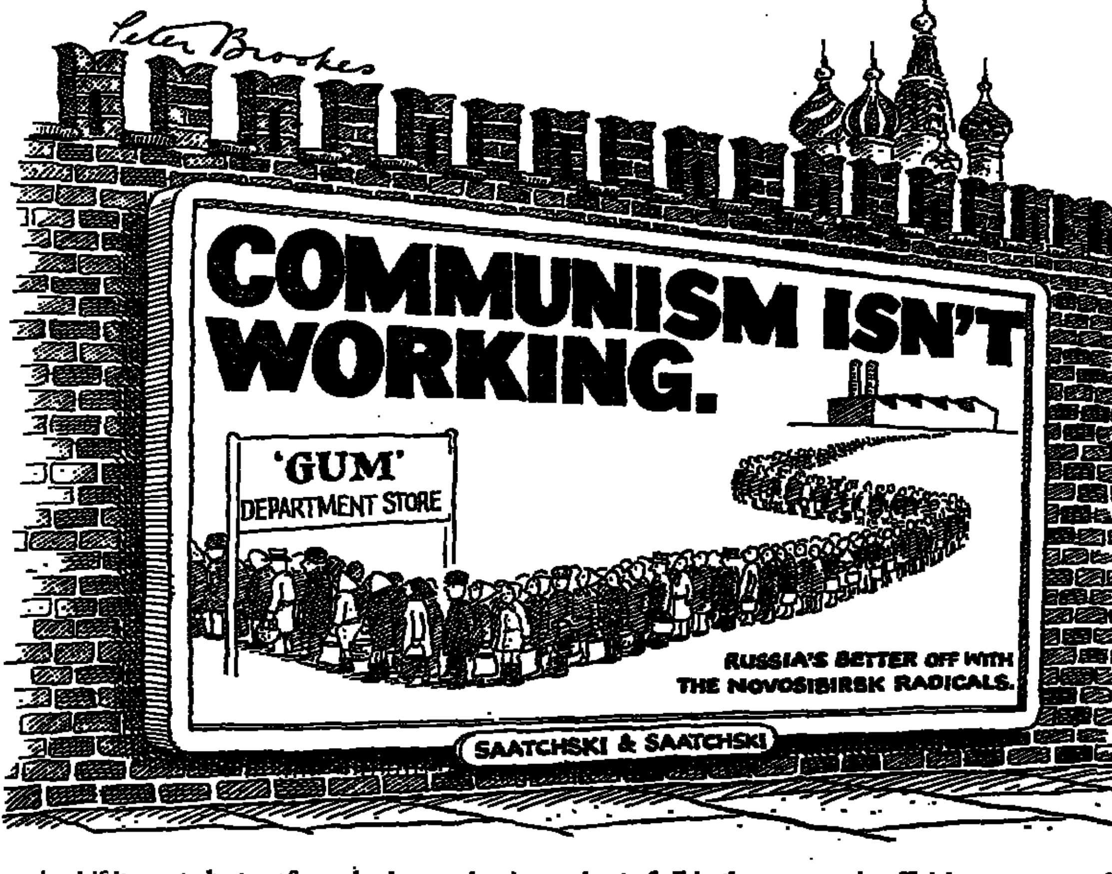
Would-be poverty campaigners would do well to turn up the study published last year by the Social Science Research Council on cycles of deprivation. One finding was the need for an intensive policy for families which recognized that many poor people are inadequate and need – though the whole ethos of 1960s-style social work is against this – to be taught the virtues of thrift.

Affecting vignettes of life among the Hackney poor do not of themselves make a case for increased social security payments. They might, instead, suggest that the women of poor families need help and guidance on household management – a conclusion that no doubt smacks too much of the Grantham corner shop to make it acceptable to the morally indignant poverty lobby.

**Inside the Inner City, £3.95*

Richard Owen on the symbolic obstacle to Soviet economic progress

Andropov tries to jump the great Russian queue



Moscow

Rounding the corner from The Times office the other day I came across a queue three feet deep stretching for several blocks. Lucky (and patient) customers at the head of the queue were making off with their rare booty: toilet paper. Some carried unmanageable bundles, others were festooned with it. The following day the queue was still there, shuffling forward.

"The queue – any queue – is a perfect illustration of what Andropov is up against," an economist friend remarked. "Despite all our achievements, 65 years after the revolution we still cannot produce basic commodities. We are always laying the basis for future abundance while spending our daily lives in an endless search for everyday goods.

Queueing, together with absenteeism, is the most obvious sign of Russia's economic difficulties. The two are connected. Under a new law on labour discipline – Mr Andropov's hallmark – anyone found absent from his place of work for more than three hours a day is deemed absent for a day, and anyone absent for a day without good cause forfeits a day of holiday entitlement. Since three hours in a queue is not all that unusual, many Soviet factory and office workers are trapped. If they take time off to buy shoes or sausage, they risk a stiff penalty, including having to pay compensation for loss of production at work: but if they do not take their place in the queue the family goes unfed or unshod.

Mr Andropov's answer is that if all workers stayed at their benches or desks and made more effort, the economy would grow to the point where supply would finally catch up with demand, and the queues would melt away.

Many Russians are sceptical, including the Kremlin advisers who recently leaked a damaging report on the Soviet economy to the western press (previously unheard-of). All senior economists from the elite research centre at Akademgorodok in Novosibirsk, the authors came to the conclusion that the Soviet economy needed thorough overhaul if it was to be transformed from a fundamentally Stalinist system of central control into a sensitive economic mechanism attuned to workers' and consumers' needs and wishes. "Tackle the cause, not the symptoms", was the message from Novosibirsk.

This apparently common sense recommendation was put on one side as too radical after a top-level conference in April. Instead, the Kremlin announced a "limited economic experiment" in five selected industries from next January, giving plant managers vaguely defined powers over budget and manning, and with a nod in the direction of profit and loss accounting.

The reformers and their Kremlin allies have come up against the immovable object on which all Soviet reformers sooner or later stub their toes: the entrenched bureaucracy. Mr Andropov has a sharp brain, and is slowly unfolding a long-term strategy which has been forming in his mind since he had access to the real facts of economic life as head of the KGB. But the average economic administrator is neither as sharp nor as perceptive, and is more concerned to keep his largely unnecessary job than to stimulate change and growth.

It is of course not out of the question – and there are whispers to this effect in Moscow – that the Novosibirsk radicals' allies include Mr Andropov himself. Leaks do not happen by chance, least of all in the Soviet Union. Mr Nikolai Baibakov, Russia's chief state planner as head of Gosplan for nearly 20 years, gave a press conference in which he soft-pedalled the new measures, on the grounds that the economy was too large to restructure swiftly, and sought to minimize the significance of the leaked report. Yet only two days before, in a speech to party veterans, Mr Andropov had spoken of reforms stretching well into the next five year plan. Using language very close to that of the document, he criticized "half-measures" which had failed to overcome "accumulated inertia".

One observer of the Soviet scene remarked: "Nobody looking at Mr Baibakov could fail to think of accumulated inertia." Brezhnev-era officials point out that Mr Brezhnev also called for efficiency and labour discipline, but omit to add that Mr Andropov is doing something about it, in the face of opposition from Brezhnevites.

If Mr Andropov does succeed where others have failed, it will be because he is skilfully combining gradual reforms with a tough crackdown on indiscipline.

Mr Andropov has set an example by staying at his desk through much of the summer. But how far is he able or willing to go?

There have been some hints in the Soviet press that a little private enterprise here and there might not be a bad thing. One senior economic official even suggested to me that a little unemployment in the grossly overmanned socialist economy would do no harm. Such unorthodox thoughts are clearly inspired by the dismal performance of an economy with declining growth rates (the growth rate target this year is only 3.2 per cent).

The reality remains that – as an Armenian economist disclosed in the theoretical journal *Kommunist* in June – the economic bureaucracy is colossal, with 64 ministries and 23 state committees dealing with all details of planning and production. "It is high time to reexamine the organization and management of the entire indusrial complex" *Kommunist* declared. "It is not possible to continue multiplying ministries."

Perhaps not. Many Muscovites in the queue must have wondered why 64 ministries could not between them arrange for the production of toilet paper in the right quantities at the right time. On the other hand, neither *Kommunist* nor Mr Andropov, nor the Novosibirsk reformers have yet told us how Thatcherite principles of cost-effectiveness and streamlining can be applied to Russia without either undermining the ideological purity of Marxism Leninism (sternly guarded by Mr Andropov himself) or provoking a counter-revolution from the kind of managers who know how to talk about efficiency but not how to achieve it.

Gas prices: too hot for the government

If there were a ballot among rank-and-file Conservative MPs about the issues that caused them most grief during the last election campaign, gas prices would undoubtedly be in their Top Three. The Government's decision in 1979 to order the already highly profitable British Gas Corporation to double its domestic tariffs over a three-year period is one that most voters have never begun to comprehend – and it is no secret that many backbenchers think privately that the voters are right.

This week's report from the accountants Deloitte, Haskins and Sells on efficiency at British Gas will therefore reopen sensitive wounds with its conclusion that the corporation is still undercharging its customers and not doing enough to maximize its profits, a criticism that is the exact reverse of the one that the gas men normally spend their time answering.

There is no doubt, however, that the accountants have virtue – though not political expediency – on their side. The core of their argument is that the corporation, as a monopoly supplier without the benefit of market competition, should be basing its pricing policy on the costs it faces for its newest supplies (the so-called marginal cost) rather than on the actual average cost it happens to be paying on its existing and artificially depressed cheap North Sea supplies.

This principle, incomprehensible as it may be to the man in the street, has a long and respectable pedigree. It was upheld, for example, by the Price Commission in 1979, and follows closely the guidelines for nationalized industry pricing laid down by the 1967 and 1978 White Papers on the state industries. It is also the one followed in general terms by British Gas itself. Its rationale is that the only way to ensure that the country's valuable natural resources should be exploited in the most economical way is to give the right price signals about its future cost to consumers.

All the households which have switched to gas central heating or gas cookers in the last decade should not be doing so – or so the argument goes – in the mistaken belief that gas is going to maintain its 25 per cent cost advantage over other forms of fuel for the foreseeable future.

This is clearly not so. Gas is becoming more expensive to buy. British Gas is having to pay four or five times what it paid for early North Sea supplies to buy new quantities from both UK and Norwegian suppliers in the North Sea.

Sir Denis Rooke, the corporation's chairman, has already warned that domestic gas bills are likely to have to rise by more than the rate of inflation over the rest of the 1980s. If it serves to impress this fact upon potential consumers, the Deloitte report will not have been in vain.

The problem is that acknowledging a principle is one thing, implementing it quite another. For a start, even the experts cannot agree on what the proper price of gas should be, even if the marginal cost principle is accepted. Economists and Treasury officials both say sniffily that the marginal cost of gas is relatively easier to establish, compared with that of, say, electricity.

All the rough-and-ready indicators of the marginal cost – the price British Gas pays for its most expensive Norwegian imports, or the length of queues of customers wishing to switch from oil to gas – confirm that gas is under-priced on this basis. But the corporation, the Government and outside economists all have different opinions about how fast the ground should be made up. For example, Mr David Howell, the former Energy Secretary who was responsible for the three-year crash programme of price rises, now says that enough is enough and prices should be frozen.

The Government is further complicating the situation by intervening in the corporation's affairs. Its financial targets for the industry are based on short-term public sector financial considerations rather than long-term requirements of the business. Political intervention in gas pricing also has a long pedigree: the Labour government raised prices quite unnecessarily in 1977 to raise £100m towards its International Monetary Fund rescue package, then froze them for electoral advantage ahead of the 1979 election. This Tory government initially continued the freeze, then launched its price-rise programme.

It is hard to deny the conclusion of the Deloitte report that British Gas should be told exactly what its pricing strategy should be – regardless of short-term political interest – and then required to stick to it. This is because the pricing of gas has such extensive ramifications on the economy as whole, including the rate of inflation and government revenues. It also has a direct bearing on the rate at which the country's gas reserves are being depleted.

Politicians being politicians, it is hard to believe however that they will ever come round to the principle that gas pricing should be taken out of the political arena. For that reason, the report may prove in the end to be no more than another silly season headline.

Jonathan Davis

Financial Correspondent

Matthew Parris

Taking the polite out of politician

Every age has its conventional wisdoms, most of them wrong. The really major idiocies are usually a matter of consensus between worthy men of all parties. The Armada, the Maginot Line and the tower block; the slave trade, the Test Act, our former immigration policy and the British Motor Corporation; the window tax, the Location of Offices Bureau and the reorganization of local government . . . all have commanded the respect among politicians that leeches used to command among the medical profession. I expect there was a time when one had only to call "Leeches!" from the backbenches in Parliament to elicit a resounding "Hear, Hear!" from both sides of the House. Now, one would be ordered to withdraw.

I dare say our age is the first to be completely free from delusion. However, just on the off chance that it is not, I wonder whether we are better-equipped than our forebears to seek and destroy cant?

Take the House of Commons. We enjoy a system of constituency representation which appoints 650 counsel for the defence, but no prosecutors. Human nature inclines the experts in any field to be its protagonists, and, though it is true that any MP could spend his time tearing into his constituents, the sacred cows of their material interests, he is likely to do what he will be rewarded or thanked for doing. One is thanked, generally, for helping people.

In theory, of course, wherever resources are finite it should follow that to defend one interest is to oppose another. According to his theory, one's enthusiasm for a theatre museum would diminish as one's desire to augment the war widows' pension increased. But it does not seem to work that way. All the pressures are towards an MP promoting "his" constituents and "his" area of special interest. Who, then, will oppose them?

Anne Sofer suggested in these columns that we ask voters whom they would particularly *not* want to represent them. I expect she thinks this should count against a candidate but I wonder whether it could not count in his favour? Should we not balance our regular MPs with an élite cadre of members – anti-MPs if you like – chosen for the numbers of voters they had estranged and the depth of offence they had caused: members driven remorselessly on by a need to be swept back into power, at the election, on a tide of anger and public loathing?

As things stand, important arguments are left prudently unrehearsed. There is a case, for instance, against all regional policy – but we shall not hear it from the regional members. "None of your business" I remember an inner-city colleague retorting when, from my green and landlocked constituency I sneered at dockland redevelopment schemes. There is an argument about agricultural subsidy – but why master the mysteries of the green Pound if you do not represent farmers? And, if you do, why knock subsidy?

Now it may be objected that the official Opposition was a device designed to debunk the Government. Certainly the parties debunk each other but this is a diversion, a substitute, for questioning the idiotic complacencies on which there is consensus between the parties.

Perhaps when the party system was based more clearly on class hatred and class loyalty, politicians could be more uninhibitedly offensive to the people, rather than each other. Then, perhaps, you tried to please only your own side. Now, we have to please everybody. The Labour Party is fading. The Liberal Party is in favour of everything except dog litter; the SDP wants to help everyone; while the Tories, who still occasionally turn things down, do so reluctantly.

We are in principle hostile to nothing except crime, Russia and organized labour. When we are not calling other politicians liars and cheats we are writing to our constituents thanking them for their views about the plight of social-workers/ librarians/baby seals, expressing ourselves conscious of their deep and understandable concern, while only reminding them of the practical limits to our powers.

Opposition MPs do the same. It is now really the Treasury which effectively shoulders the burden of official Opposition. But it is wrong that a handful of ministers, necessarily inexpert in all the worthwhile proposals that have to be resisted, should be left to provide the counter-argument. They are reduced to blocking their ears and shouting: "Sorry – no cash!" It leads to the spreading and shallow assumption that the only reason for the Governnment's not doing more is shortage of money. It is inadequate argument but it is all that a Treasury Minister is equipped to deploy.

From among my anti-MPs, therefore, will be chosen anti-ministers. These will be appointed with special areas of responsibility and promoted for their vigour in beating back the waves of sententious worthiness that it is a minister's job to reflect and amplify.

Debates will be marked by speech after speech from anti-ministers opposed, successively, to shipbuilding, mining, transport and the arts, while my anti-minister for trade will call for ever-more massive foreign dumping in Britain, so that we can get goods cheaply. Special anti-ministers will be appointed, on an *ad hoc* basis, to oppose the West Midlands, moorland preservation and children's play. My anti-foreign minister will beg the Soviet Union to occupy Japan, South Korea and Taiwan.

Readers will, no doubt correctly, judge me fanciful. Perhaps I overstate the case. But I envisage a Parliament in which things are said which are not now said which ought to be said, but which it is to nobody's present advantage to say.

The real enemy in Britain never was Marxism and is clearly not Marxism today. The real enemy is indulgence, complacency and cant. Cant is what is used to justify indulgence and complacency. Ministers must be found to oppose it. The more effectively they do so, the more upopoular they will be. Therefore, they must be chosen, retained and promoted for their unpopularity. I am off to the Sahara to brood on this.

The author is Conservative MP for West Derbyshire.

Jonathan Sale

Down to grass tracks with Urban Man

So much for the second home. That's it for 1983, which sees the end of a decade of happy second-home ownership. We look forward to the next 10 years of holidays in a structure that is free from rates, mortgages, dry rot and political disapproval. Meanwhile, into the loft goes the second home.

Our tent is a gothic folly in canvas (unlike the house, which is merely a folly). Each year it grows a little: an extra sleeping compartment, an awning. Yet all it needs is six square yards or so of grass, hired for a fortnight a year. I think of it as a form of time-sharing. We own the fabric, rent the earth.

Each year, on the first day of the school holidays, a cheer echoes around the car as the trailer slips over the River Tamar and into Cornwall. This is generally agreed to be the moment at which we cease to be residents of bricks and mortar, and start to be dwellers under canvas. Dr Jekyll has become Mr Hyde, or perhaps it is the other way round. House Man has become Tent Man.

House Man puts off investigating the patter of rainwater under the tiles until the decibel count goes over the pain threshold; Tent Man has the poles in position before the keys are out of the ignition. House Man tells House Wife to get up the ladder herself if the roof worries her that much. Tent Man cheerfully unpegs the guy-ropes and, to please Tent Wife, shifts the whole thing a foot and a half to the left. House Man slumbers of a morning like Rip Van Winkle on Mogadon. Tent Man is up first thing to make tea for Tent Wife and breakfast for Tent Kids, whereupon he starts on sandwiches for lunch on the beach.

House Man has two showers a day and covers himself in something high-powered by Brut bought in an Amnesty jumble sale. Tent Man has two swims a day and tells Tent Wife that's good enough. (Five years ago, a whole new shower wing was added to the camp-site's toilet block; some of us have never been in it.)

House Man takes his bicycle everywhere, even into friends' flats, so that his feet have forgotten how to move except with a circular motion. Tent Man stuffs a mountaineering rucksack with towels, food and jumpers, heaves Tent Toddler upon his shoulders and strides off along the lengthy track to the beach. House Man is never without the sound of one of his radios, which range from the tuner of the stereo system to a tiny model disguised as a packet of digestive biscuits. Tent Man appreciates silence so much that he catches himself trying to shush the seagulls.

House Man counts calories and sugar content; he occasionally writes censorious restaurant reviews. Tent Man finds grass in the tea, tea in the muesli and dead wasps in everything; he consumes it all. (So does Tent Sister-in-Law, dropping in from the next tent but one at supper time and remarking, "Ah, pigswill", before accepting a trough, or plate, of the thrown-together repast.)

House Man spends his evenings vaguely looking for the drill and not putting up shelves, which he finds very wearing. Tent Man often spends afternoons watching grass grow on dunes, but sometimes is not quite so energetic. House Man washes what is left of his hair twice a week. Tent Man never touches shampoo (or even a comb) for a whole fortnight – see "swims" above.

Tent Man meets fellow Tent Folk while filling his water-carrier at the tap, like an African villager at the water-hole. House Man goes for days without exchanging a word with the neighbours, and then it is mainly political abuse with the man at Number 38. Tent Man relishes the feel of bare earth and sand on his toes. House Man once walked in bare feet from the car to the gate, only to be reminded that urban dogs have made this a risky procedure.

Tent Man, Wife, Sister-in-Law and Husband have discovered a nudist beach, where they sunbathe without embarrassment and surf cautiously. House Man is throttled by his tie but clings to it in case important people walk into his office; they never do, at least not without knocking. Tent Man has no mirror. House Man looks in one and discovers that at the end of his holiday, his nose had begun to peel like anything.

House Man's favourite sight is the bridge at the River Tamar, showing travellers from east to west that Cornwall is at hand, or at wheel. Tent Man, reluctantly proceeding from west to east, hates it.







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DETENTION BY ERROR

Earlier this month a mentally handicapped patient who had been sent to Rampton Hospital 11 years ago as a boy of sixteen was released on the instructions of a Mental Health Review Tribunal, and became a voluntary in-patient at a mental hospital in his home town. The chairman of the tribunal took the unusual step of making public a statement in which he made clear that the patient, Mr Lyle Clarke, would have been unlikely on present guidelines to be accepted as a suitable patient for Rampton. He added that after the tribunal's original decision last May that he *should* be released, it was discovered that a number of bizarre allegations in his confidential medical record were exaggerated or wholly untrue. Whether by malice, negligence or innocent oversight, he had been the victim of a gross injustice.

The discovery was made by an ironic chance. After the tribunal's first decision, details apparently calculated to arouse public alarm about Mr Clarke's impending release were leaked to the press. It was partly because of this publication of allegations which had apparently been unknown to Mr Clarke or his family that it became possible to refute them and show that an even greater injustice had been done to him than had appeared at first.

The case is a prompt vindication of this year's reforms of the law on the review of the cases of compulsorily detained mental patients. The new system ensures that their cases should be considered by independant tribunals at least every three years, and not to sink unexamined into an institutional dead-end if the patient himself lacks the initiative to seek a hearing. The extension of legal aid to these tribunals now allows a patient to be legally represented.

Mr Clarke's case is one of the first of many to be heard in the next few months. He had sought tribunal hearings before, in 1973 and 1975, but since then he had apparently given up hope to such an extent that he was initially reluctant to appear this year. His entire adult life has, after all, been spent at Rampton. In the earlier hearings he presumably represented himself, and since he was apparently unaware of the false charges in his records (which may be withheld from a patient if it is considered medically desirable) it is no wonder that he failed. Similarly, the solicitor presenting his case in May would have been unable to refer them to the patient *himself* and discover that they were denied.

Unlike many Rampton patients, Mr Clarke was not sent there for offences proved in court, though there was an initial court hearing connected with his legal guardianship. Northamptonshire County Council, now his legal guardian, initially opposed his release, partly because it claimed it had no suitable accommodation for him. As the public authority which would have to bear the cost and possible political odium if he were released, the county was exposed to an awkward potential conflict of interest. The inadequacy of accommodation outside hospital for the rehabilitation of mental patients is an important side-issue in the case: it is not enough to improve the machinery if the means are absent.

If the law had not been changed, Mr Clarke might have been robbed of his liberty for far longer, and might have sunk into an institutionalized state where he could no longer have benefited even if the wrong done to him had been discovered. But the new system does not guarantee that similar injustices will necessarily be uncovered, or that new ones will not occur. It is easy to envisage circumstances in which false information might even now block a patient's release and never become known to those in a position to contest it. Errors can creep into the record without any question of malice, through unclear noting of hearsay or patient's fantasy.

The facts of the present case remain worryingly obscure. Mr Clarke's family and Mind, the national association for mental health, have asked the Government for an inquiry. There should be an inquiry, whether or not there is evidence of malice – even more, perhaps, if there is none – to establish what went wrong and whether measures are needed to prevent it happening again. In the meantime, tribunals should work in full awareness of the lessons of the case, and in particular consider the status of the evidence before them. Where it is held to be medically unavoidable to withhold important evidence from a patient, that evidence should be treated with special care.

SANCTIONS NEED CONCERTING

The signing in Moscow today of a new five-year grain agreement between the United States and the USSR may mark a fresh approach by Washington to the thorny question of economic sanctions, but it certainly does not end the heated debate on how best to coordinate policy on East-West trade. There is resentment in Europe that whereas European industry suffered from US sanctions on the Siberian gas pipeline, in the grain deal US domestic politics weighed more heavily than the interests of the Alliance. West European governments, however, are themselves criticized for failing to cooperate on the pipeline issue, laying their countries open to the danger of depending on the USSR for a significant part of their energy supplies. Moreover, they are prepared to subsidize the sale of EEC butter to the USSR.

Of course governments must promote the prosperity of their countries through trade, and a secure military defence is possible only on the basis of a sound economy. President Reagan cannot disregard the farmers of the Mid West who suffered from the export embargo imposed in 1980 after the invasion of Afghanistan. Mrs Thatcher was under similar pressures when Washington blocked shipments of US technology to the Siberian pipeline, hitting British suppliers of compressor station equipment. Even the EEC butter sales which certainly benefited the USSR and the millionaire middleman, also had some advantages for the taxpayers in saved storage costs.

Sanctions have a role in Nato policy, however, whether the aim is to encourage the Soviet leaders to behave better towards dissidents, Poles and Afghans, or whether it is no more than the understandable desire to prevent a hostile state becoming militarily or economically stronger than we are. But to serve any purpose they must be effective, and to be effective they should be applied in a less piecemeal fashion than hitherto.

The Soviet authorities, reaping some advantage from their centralized political and economic control, derive great satisfaction from playing one Nato ally against another, and encouraging firms – often from the same country – to undercut each other. Grain sanctions lose impact when Canada, or a non-Nato source such as Argentina, offers alternative supplies. Just before the arrival in Moscow of Mr John Block, the US Secretary of Agriculture, Soviet officials told visiting Congressmen that any grain imports beyond the new annual minimum of nine million tons would not be bought from the USA unless balanced by the purchase of Soviet goods.

The ban on exporting Caterpillar pipelaying tractors to the USSR was rendered ineffective by Japan's Komatsu Company snatching the lost orders, and now President Reagan has decided to remove the embargo which was imposed in response to the 1978 dissident trials. Again the advisers defending domestic economic interests prevailed over those concerned with strategic defence. Had Japan agreed to cooperate, the argument for the sanctions would have been stronger.

Strengthening and extending the competence of the Coordinating Committee charged with restricting exports of strategic materials and equipment to communist countries (COCOM) would be a constructive step in avoiding such conflicts of interest in future. Tokyo, concerned at the Soviet military buildup in the Pacific area, is more interested than before in such cooperation. The debate on sanctions is growing particularly sharp in Washington; the Export Administration Act expires on 30 September, and amendments promoted by commercial interests could weaken the President's power to impose export bans.

The outcome of this debate will clearly be of concern to West European countries also. But to claim that our sovereignty is at stake in disputes such as that over the pipeline is to exaggerate; achieving a reasonable basis for cooperation on matters of such importance is worth some compromise in economic independence.

BOWLING ALONG THE ROAD

A form of locomotion favoured by Toad and B Wooster must be good. So Ford thinks, for it has re-invented the convertible in a version of the Escort.

Convertibles are for *motoring*, which is distinct from driving much as boating is from rowing, or ping-pong from table-tennis. Motoring is an end in itself. The destination, the time taken, the quality of the radio reception, the registration number, the operational condition of the cigar lighter, all are secondary to the pure sensation of bowling along the road. As the sensation is keener if nothing stands between motorist and hedgerow except a current of warm air, your convertible is the thing.

Toad, it is true, was an exponent of the more aggressive, the "roadster", school of motoring. Even Bertie Wooster, under the stress of emotion, would make the two-seater sing. But Toad was vainglorious, and the two-seater cooled down when Jeeves took the controls. Properly applied, convertibles are for use in pottering, not pace.

Since the collapsible Morris Minor went out of production years ago the only "popular" model available has been a rather pricey Beetle job from Germany. So for the benefit of a new gener tion of motorists we recall the salient points of the convertible.

Contrary to the indications of common sense the wind hits you in the back of the neck, not on the brow. This obtains whether you are going backwards or forwards. It blows the hair over the eyes. If the hair is worn at fashionable length it is necessary to carry a McEnroe fillet or snood in the glove compartment.

In winter a top coat should be worn. There is no known method of sealing a convertible against draughts; nor, eventually, against water. Sooner or later an umbrella becomes part of the standard equipment.

The back seat is the best place on a hot day. It cannot be recommended in other conditions.

Smell is the great bonus of open-skies motoring – the smell of pine woods, blossom, showers on the dust, the early hours of a summer's night. Since no other motor vehicle smells nice, choose deserted roads.

On motorways the only lane fit for use by a convertible is the hard shoulder. Since that is out of bounds, an alternative route should be found.

Motoring proper is at its best on a warm day in June where the bean fields are in flower and scenting the lanes. Avoid oil seed rape.

The Turkish question

From Sir Bernard Burrows

Sir, Your criticism of the current Turkish constitutional process (leader, August 15) omits important historical considerations. Among the reasons for the state of anarchy in Turkey prior to the assumption of power by the armed forces in 1980 were two which are relevant to the situation today.

The constitution introduced after the military government of 1960-61 contained so many checks and balances on the executive as to make firm goverment almost impossible. In particular, parliament could only be dissolved before the expiry of its full term if a majority of deputies voted for this. Not surprisingly this never happened and the result was a continuing stalemate between the two main parties.

The politicians then in power were unable to agree on the means of suppressing terrorism of the right and left which was making life intolerable for the ordinary citizen. Instead they took it in turns to make deals with disreputable fringe parties in order to obtain or remain in power. This led, amongst other things, to the politicization of the police force and recurrent gang warfare in the universities. It is hardly surprising that the present regime should seek to delay the re-entry of such politicians into political life.

The previous restorations of parliamentary democracy in Turkey may be regarded with hindsight as having been too rapid and doctrinaire. The present process is deliberately slower and more gradual, in the hope that it may be longer lasting and not require another military intervention in 10 years' time.

The resulting political system will not be perfect – but what system is? Nor will the means of achieving it be free from blemish, but comment from outside is more likely to be of value if it gives due weight to the traumatic exsperience which Turkey underwent in the late Seventies, and the widespread desire in the country that this experience should not be repeated.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD BURROWS,
Steep Farm,
Petersfield,
Hampshire.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Growing doubt on youth training

From the Director of Youthaid

Sir, Michael Howard's letter (August 18) about the rejected plan for Kent County Council to provide 500 Youth Training Scheme places is so misleading that those less tolerant than I would call it vexatious.

The rejected scheme proposed to take on 500 school leavers at £25 a week to learn, among other things, catering skills and gardening. In the past Kent have taken on some school leavers each year into trainee grades such as cadet cook or parks department trainee. Last year they took on 28, in 1981 it was 50.

These programmes for fully paid youngsters are now abandoned in favour of taking on more young people, but at Government, not county, expense. And they will be paid only the trainee "allowance" of £25 instead of the full pay of £45.37.

A year from now, a lucky 40 of these 500 will be taken on as 17-year-old employees. But as a result few or no 17-year-olds will be taken on direct.

No wonder the trade unions involved saw this proposal as a way of reducing, not increasing, youth employment and a lengthy way of selecting 17-year-olds at public expense. And no wonder the Manpower Services Commission area board, with employers and officials on it too, backed them and rejected the scheme.

A predecessor of the Youth Training Scheme was called Work Experience on Employers' Premises. A survey of employers involved found that about 30 per cent were taking on Government-subsidized trainees instead of full-priced labour. The Kent experience confirms growing fears that the Youth Training Scheme will be no better. With 300,000 places at employers' premises, that would represent 90,000 lost jobs. Hardly an "avenue of opportunity" for the unemployed.

Of course, the cancellation in Kent has caused disappointment. My niece was one let down. But Kent County Council had no right to tell the young people of the scheme before it had been approved by the MSC area board. It is Kent, not the unions, that bears the responisbility for the disappointment. And all of the disappointed youngsters will be found a place elsewhere.

I take up my post at Youthaid officially on September 5. But already my desk is piled high with reports of serious problems with the Youth Training Scheme. None of them concerns the attitudes of the trade unions. Michael Howard should consider all the evidence before making his case. Politics really should be kept out of jobs for school leavers.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL LEWIS, Director,
Youthaid,
9 Poland Street, W1.
August 22.

Paid jobs for all

From Professor P. R. G. Layard

Sir, Alan Eden-Green (August 3) has advocated work-sharing as a solution to the unemployment problem. The basic fallacy in this approach is that it is inflationary. *Anything* which reduces unemployment adds to inflationary pressure. This is true whether the extra jobs are created by expanding the demand for output, or by holding output constant and spreading the work over more people.

It may well be that we should accept a higher level of inflationary pressure – I believe that we should, while containing the pressure by an incomes policy. But the key question then is: should we expand the demand for output, or should we hold output constant and spread the work over more people. Put this way the answer seems obvious: we should expand output.

The advocates of work-sharing are under the illusion that output should be taken as given, but there are millions of unmet needs in our society. The only limit to expanding output is the inflationary pressure which that induces. But if work-sharing induces the same inflationary pressure it would be much better to expand output. Moreover, in practice work-sharing would be likely to reduce output by raising the real hourly cost of labour. So it is a counsel of despair based on fallacious reasoning.

Yours faithfully,
P. R. G. LAYARD,
Centre for Labour Economics,
The London School of Economics
and Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2.
August 9.

Body and mind

From Dr Patrick Pietroni

Sir, I have only recently returned from holiday and read the three articles published (Spectrum, August 8, 9 and 10) together with your leading article (August 10) and the subsequent correspondence.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Brian Inglis and Ruth West and add some personal observations. Holistic medicine is not just about alternative medicine – I have met many alternative practitioners who are not in the least holistic, treating their clients as objects to whom "things are done". Similarly, I have met many surgeons who, I believe, practise "whole person" medicine.

Holistic medicine is indeed about "whole-person" medicine, but its strength and vitality lie in the fact that it incorporates into its map of the "whole person" the more recent and up-to-date scientific discoveries that have up to till now been disregarded by the majority of traditionally trained doctors. These discoveries that enhance our understanding of how we function as human beings include

1. Psycho-physiological mechanisms of stress.
2. Insights of modern physics.
3. Concept of field force in human functioning.
4. Holographic theory of brain-storage mechanisms.
5. Systems theory and its implication for treating the individual patient.
6. Nature of healing and healing energies.

At the same time as drawing on up-to-date hard science, many of the principles that form part of holistic medical practice have similarities to and are indeed drawn from traditions of healing that go back many thousands of years.

To my medical and scientific colleagues, I would urge them to break free from the mechanistic – dualistic – reductive Cartesian model that has dominated our thinking for the last three hundred years. To my colleagues practising "alternative methods" I would caution them not to return to the bad old days of unbridled charisma, and to avoid the naive emotionalism that is present in some quarters of the alternative medicine field.

Research is required, but the methodology used needs to take into account the futility of attempting to achieve "objectivity".

Heisenberg in 1922 demonstrated the impossibility of such an ideal, and yet the acme of Western medical thinking is still the "double blind controlled study". Medical scientists need to take on board what has been apparent to many of their Nobel Prize winning colleagues – "exactness never really existed" and "consciousness matters".

The British Holistic Medical Association is holding its launching conference on September 24-25, 1983. We hope to provide a forum for further discussion of these crucial issues and create an opportunity for a serious and systematic attempt to bring about a marriage of both old and new approaches to healing. We have taken as our motto "Physician, heal thyself", and hope we can begin to redress the imbalance and current dis-ease in British medicine.

Yours sincerely,
PATRICK C. PIETRONI (Senior Lecturer in General Practice, St Mary's Hospital Medical School),
Chairman-elect,
The British Holistic Medical Association,
23 Harley House,
Marylebone Road, NW1.
August 15.

Balanced view of Soviet challenge

From the Chancellor of the University of Toronto

Sir, I read your leading article, "Soviet challenge", of August 20 on my way back from the Soviet Union, where I was discussing the resumption of academic exchanges, broken off by Canada after Afghanistan and Poland.

Your article, it seems to me, is quite right when it says that "it makes little sense to spend the country's wealth on weapons of mass destruction which, as deterrents, it is hoped never to use, while simultaneously trying to economize by reducing the educational budget for Russian studies." We in Canada are guilty of the same kind of false economy, only we tie our hands further by cutting our students of Russia off from the benefit of exchanges, which the USA, tougher in other ways, has perceived as self-defeating.

But, if we are to arrive at a "realistic assessment of Moscow's policies" as a "first step towards organizing a coherent defence," then, it seems to me, we would be ill-advised to focus on those well-known attributes of an autocratic society like spying, repression and propaganda emphasizing antagonism rather than any possibilities of mutual cooperation in the common interest. Nothing so legitimizes militarism in the Soviet Union as the constantly reproduced threats from the outside world and sustained antagonism, which is seldom followed by coherent policies or action.

The Soviet system has many problems on the agenda requiring cooperation rather than confrontation, such as persistent nationalist feelings among its scores of ethnic minorities, the need for foreign trade and investment and falling productivity. If our differences are not susceptible to resolution by weapons of mass destruction, the Alliance should seriously consider organizing "a coherent defence" by means alternative to the present escalation of nuclear blackmail and antagonism.

Is not another "Wise Man" exercise on non-military cooperation long overdue in Nato? (Pearson-Lange and Martino, 1958).

Yours truly,
GEORGE IGNATIEFF, Chancellor,
University of Toronto,
Toronto,
Ontario,
Canada.
August 21.

From Mr Brian Thomas

Sir, As one who has, on some 14 occasions since 1968, put forward in your columns a few of the arguments you now choose to denounce, may I be permitted to examine one or two of your propositions.

To begin where you did on August 18 (leading article), the fact that both Mao and Tito saw Soviet foreign policy in terms of a "quest for world hegemony" is not of itself proof that their perceptions were accurate. Brezhnev and Andropov have said much the same kind of thing about the United States, for reasons which I believe to be equally misguided.

In the same way the existence of Nato is not by itself proof of Soviet aggression, any more than the Warsaw Pact is an indictment of the United States. Whether the two leading world Powers perceive themselves to be threatened is certainly one issue. Whether their perceptions are accurate is quite another.

To suggest that Soviet foreign policy is primarily concerned with the defence of the USSR by means of buffer states is not as misguided as you think. The "Soviet people", a phrase you find difficulty in identifying with the inhabitants of the USSR, happened to be members of a state which was invaded in 1941 and whose special security interests in certain central and east European states were specifically recognized by the United States and Britain up to February, 1946.

Whether, subsequently, the West was right in hoping, in de Gaulle's words, "to recover in practice what they had already conceded in principle" is a matter for debate; but the "buffer states" policy had some very respectable antecedents. Stalin's insistence, on March 13, 1946, that the Soviet Union, "anxious for its future safety", must see to it that only "governments loyal in their attitude to the Soviet Union should exist in these countries" is hardly different from the tradition established by President Monroe that the presence of an "essentially different" political system in any part of the American hemisphere would be "dangerous to our peace and safety".

The Monroe Doctrine is not invalidated by questions about how New Mexico or Hawaii came to be acquired.

In this sense your statement that the Brezhnev Doctrine is an intrinsic part of Soviet foreign policy is wholly correct. Stripped of verbiage, it prevents the formation of non-communist governments in eastern Europe just as determinedly as the United States attempts to forbid communist regimes from taking root in the American hemisphere.

That one of the two leading Powers happens to be democratic is something to be immensely thankful for. But that does not make the other automatically guilty of aggression. Nor does it make the maintenance of a sphere of influence palatable in the one case and indefensible in the other. Four months from 1984 the police state happens to be the norm, not the exception.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN THOMAS,
Principal Lecturer in International Relations,
The Polytechnic of North London,
Holloway, N7.
August 22.

At the grassroots

From the Right Reverend Robin Woods

Sir, "Grassroots mergers" figure in your headline story for August 16. May the hope be expressed that the merger of ordinary constituents within the Liberal and Social Democratic parties may be consistently encouraged? Nothing is more necessary, at present, to Parliament than a competent, and united "her Majesty's" opposition on a truly democratic basis. This, the merger might well provide.

The lesson of "grassroot" opinion is important. Had the Church of England and the Methodists listened to it the two churches would have been united ten years ago to the now agreed immense benefits of both bodies. Had grassroot conviction between Anglicans and Romans been followed after the happy and significant papal visit, we should already be enjoying some fruits of Christian unity.

As it is, the political unity of Liberals and Social Democrats and the religious unity of Anglicans and others is postponed indefinitely because the leaders in each case cannot agree. How long is this impasse in the common life of our community to go on? When will leaders in both state and church learn the lesson?

Yours faithfully,
✝ROBIN WOODS,
Torse End House,
Tirley,
Gloucester.
August 16.

Commandos in Greece

From Mr Martin Gilbert

Sir, May I use the courtesy of your correspondence column to right a wrong? In a letter to his son in June, 1941, Winston Churchill wrote of 60 British soldiers who surrendered (as he expressed it) "in droves, and came out of caves with their hands up like a lot of ridiculous loons."

This comment was published in volume six of the Churchill biography, together with a footnote, for which I alone am responsible, identifying these troops as those involved in the attack on the Italian Dodecanese island of Castelorizzo four months earlier. Evidence which I have now seen (and ought to have sought earlier) makes it clear that no such surrender took place on Castelorizzo, and that the bravery of the unit involved, 50 Middle East Commando, was considerable.

Whichever episode Churchill was in fact describing, he could not have been referring to the Castelorizzo attack, and I should like to apologize unreservedly to all those who took part in it, for the distress caused to them by an inaccurate identification.

I should add that the second in command of the Commandos at Castelorizzo, Major (now Colonel) Stephen Rose, and both company commanders – Captain (now Colonel) Michael Borwick and the late Captain Kenneth Hermon – were mentioned in despatches for their services during the battle, and that their unit subsequently played a gallant part in the evacuation of Crete, being finally left behind on Crete to become prisoners-of-war for four and a half years.

Yours sincerely,
MARTIN GILBERT,
Merton College, Oxford.
August 19.

Bracken-spraying on Dartmoor

From Lady Sayer

Sir, A valuable report prepared for the Council for National Parks by Dr Ian Brotherton, of Sheffield University, reveals the increasing strength of agricultural representation on national park boards and committees: this representation has risen by 50 per cent since 1979, mainly for political reasons. The result is disastrous for many national parks, including Dartmoor.

At its meeting on July 28 the Dartmoor National Park Committee accepted the recommendation of one of its subcommittees (consisting of five members, four of them farming representatives) to raise no objection to the spraying by helicopter of a toxic bracken-killer on a large area of open common, Hayne Down, on eastern Dartmoor, an area much visited by family parties on account of its famous rock stack, Bowerman's Nose, and the views from the tor above it. An unfenced road and public bridleway traverse the common, and people enjoy walking, riding and picnicking everywhere on this land.

Toxic spraying on private enclosed fields may be one thing: such operations on open access moorland, followed by lime-spreading, are surely quite another. The park officials admit that the public will have to be chased off the down "before, during, and in the week following bracken-spraying operations" and that "it would not be advisable to eat bilberries from the down"; after the associated liming, "bilberry would suffer and so would the small amount of heather... the botanical interest of wet areas might be reduced and lichens adversely affected."

This kind of situation will continue and worsen while farming interests are allowed to dictate policy in our national parks.

Yours faithfully,
SYLVIA SAYER,
Cator,
Widecombe-in-the-Moor,
Devon.

Refugees' contribution

From Mr Bernard Denvir

Sir, The second leader in your issue of August 20 was a worthy and finely expressed tribute to a man of great gifts and distinction. Nikolaus Pevsner is dead, and his death has diminished all of us, though his legacy remains for our delectation.

He was one of a large number of men and women who, coming to Britain as refugees in the 1930s, have made a contribution to British life and culture comparable to, but far greater than, that of the Huguenots in the seventeenth century.

Overcoming enormous obstacles, not all of which ceased to exist when they left Germany, they displayed immense courage, intellectual energy of the highest order, and a deep sense of moral probity. Yet no serious attempt has been made, either in books, on television or on radio, to assess this phenomenon as a coherent whole, to chronicle it in an accessible format, nor to record the personal reactions of those who participated in it.

The death of Sir Nikolaus is a cogent reminder that it will soon be too late to achieve at least one part of such an undertaking.

Yours &c,
BERNARD DENVIR,
85 Knatchbull Road, SE5.

Truth in advertising

From Mr Basil Boothroyd

Sir, Your correspondent (August 20) reporting 10 proclaimed chemical additives in his iced bun is right to infer that the British palate has become blunted.

It's too late to do anything about that now, but he quotes the mystery ingredients in coded form, meaningless to the lay consumer. We don't even know what's doing the blunting.

Across the Atlantic, as so often, they are in the lead here. The "Orange Juice" button on the refreshment dispenser in my Cleveland, Ohio, hotel room, produced a can labelled "Imitation Citrus-Flavoured Artificially-Sweetened Dietary Carbonated Beverage".

At least the American palate knows what it's getting.

Yours sincerely,
BASIL BOOTHROYD,
Peelers,
Church Street,
Cuckfield,
Sussex.
August 22.

Political contributions

From Mr Paul Tyler

Sir, If Mr Tebbit's proposals for corporate contributions to the parties are to be truly equitable then shareholders should be given the *individual* right to opt out of any political levy imposed – whether voted upon or not – by their company.

Moreover, investment trust and pension fund managers should be required to poll their beneficiaries before casting a vote for a political contribution, and to facilitate a similar "contract out" arrangement for any dissenting minority.

Yours etc,
PAUL TYLER,
Tregrove House,
Rilla Mill,
Callington,
Cornwall.

From Mrs Rae Linnett

Sir, All I can say is that if Mr Tebbit insists on all wage earners being paid by cheque, employers will have to allow them extra time off work to join the long queues at the tills of our already understaffed national banks.

Yours faithfully,
RAE LINNETT,
16 Brookside,
Cambridge.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
August 24: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this afternoon opened the Thamesdown Housing Association's Elderly Persons Grouped Dwelling at Park Farm, Moredon, Swindon, where Her Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Wiltshire (Colonel Hugh Brassey).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips escorted by the Vice-Chairman, Thamesdown Housing Association (Mrs B. Brettell) toured the Sheltered Development and later the Disabled Persons Unit where Her Royal Highness unveiled a commemorative plaque.

Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
August 24: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother today visited Orkney, and in the morning visited the Pier Arts Centre at Stromness.

In the afternoon, Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother inaugurated the new lighting system and attended a Service of Dedication in St Magnus Cathedral, Kirkwall.

Her Majesty travelled in an Aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Ruth Lady Fermoy and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

A service in memory of Sir Eric Turner, Honorary Fellow of University College London and Emeritus Professor of Papyrology in London University will be held at the University Church of Christ the King, Gordon Square, London WC1, on Wednesday, October 26, 1983, at noon.

The family of Mr and Mrs Ernest Tasker, of Malam Drive, Northwich, Cheshire, wish to congratulate them on the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage on Thursday, August 25.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. C. Coombs and Miss L. M. Findlay
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Dr G. R. V. Coombs, of Puerto Pollensa, Majorca, and of Mrs H. M. Coombs, of Wilsford, Pewsey, Wiltshire, and Lucinda, daughter of Brigadier and Mrs Anthony Findlay, of Collace House, Kinrossie, Perthshire.

Mr J. M. Fellows and Miss J. C. Cleobury
The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mrs M. E. Fellows, of Penarth, South Glamorgan, and Julia, only daughter of Dr and Mrs J. F. Cleobury, of Lower Hardres, Canterbury, Kent.

Captain N. J. Foster and Miss B. Sheldon
The engagement is announced between Nicholas Foster, Royal Artillery, elder son of Major-General and Mrs Peter Foster, The Close, Salisbury, Wiltshire, and Beth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs George Sheldon, Brough, Newark, Nottinghamshire.

Mr J. P. Hards and Miss J. C. Persey
The engagement is announced between Julian Peter, son of Mr William E. F. Hards, of Surbiton Surrey, and Janet Celia, younger daughter of Dr Alec and Dr Joy Persey, of Long Eaton, Nottingham.

Mr R. T. Knight and Miss D. J. Evans
The engagement is announced between Richard, younger son of Mr and Mrs T. Knight, of Filton, Bristol, and Delyth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Goronwy Evans, of Llangadog, Dyfed.

Mr C. Lowry and Miss S. J. Moyle
The engagement is announced between Christopher, Eldest son of Mr and Dr J. S. Lowry, of 1 Kenton Road, Hove, and Sara Jane, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs D. G. Moyle, of Lower Walton, Cheshire.

Mr G. C. Mordaunt and Miss J. M. M. Rice-Evans
The engagement is announced between Gerry, youngest son of Mr E. J. Mordaunt and the late Mrs A. F. Mordaunt, and Janey, youngest daughter of the late Colonel J. A. M. Rice-Evans and Dr E. I. Rice-Evans, of Dan y Castell, Crickhowell, Powys.

Mr K. Peake and Miss A. V. P. Buchan
The engagement is announced between Kenneth, son of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Peake, of Penyffordd, North Wales, and Virginia, daughter of the late Professor the Hon Alastair Buchan, and Mrs Buchan, of Brill, Buckinghamshire. The marriage will take place in New York, in September.

Mr J. D. R. Snoxall and Miss A. F. Parrott
The engagement is announced between Justin, son of Mr and Mrs D. J. C. Snoxall, of Brightling, Sussex, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. Parrott, of Whaddon, Buckinghamshire.

RAF Church of St Clement Danes

The Ministry of Defence announces that a service of thanksgiving will be held at 11.00 am on Sunday, October 23, to mark the 25th anniversary of the re-consecration of St Clement Danes Church, Strand, WC2, as the central church of the Royal Air Force.

Past members of the Royal Air Force and its reserve forces are invited to apply for tickets in writing, enclosing a stamped self-addressed envelope, to reach the Ministry of Defence, S10s(Air), Room 601, Adastral House, Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8RU, by not later than September 28. In the event of excessive demand tickets will be allocated by ballot.

Tickets will be issued (and any unsuccessful applicants advised) 7-10 days before the service.

Applications should not be sent to St Clement Danes.

Birthdays today

Air Marshal Sir Michael Armitage, 53; Mr Leonard Bernstein, 65; Mr Sean Connery, 53; Mr Frederick Forsyth, 45; Mr Andrew Gardner, 51; Lord McGregor of Durris, 62; Mr Brian Moore, 62; Mr Bryan Mosley, 52; Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Redman, 84; Sir Graham Rowlandson, 75; Sir Thomas Shankland, 78; Dr Paul Steinitz, 74; Mrs M. S. Trenaman, 64.

Divorce for judge

Mr Justice Mustill, who sits in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court was granted a decree nisi in an uncontested suit in the London Divorce Court yesterday ending his marriage of 23 years.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Lord Blake to be a member of the board of the Channel Four Television Company from September 1.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Thomas Kennedy to be Air Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. He succeeds Air Chief Marshal Sir Douglas Lowe.

Major-General Sir David Thorne to be Commander 1 Armoured Division in November.

Brigadier C. J. Waters to be Commander 4 Armoured Division in November, in the rank of Major-General.

Brigadier P. M. Welsh to be President. The Regular Commissions Board in November, in the rank of Major-General.

Welsh watering place revived

Glasses were raised in llandrindod Wells, Powys, yesterday when the Welsh town launched a campaign to recapture its Edwardian success as a watering place for health seekers.

Three types of spa water are being offered to visitors from the newly reopened pump room of the Rock Park pavilion, an elegant building which once attracted 80,000 people a year at the turn of the century.

Luncheon

HM Government
Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon given at 1 Coulton Gardens in honour of the Ambassador of the Ivory Coast.



Mrs Alice Angell Everard with the Nobel Peace Prize gold medal awarded to her great-uncle, Sir Norman Angell, the Labour MP and distinguished writer, in 1933. Yesterday she presented the medal on long loan to the Imperial War Museum, London. (Photograph: John Manning).

Move to weed out indifferent colleges and crammers

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A new inspection system for the 150 private tutorial colleges and crammers, designed to reassure foreigners and to distinguish the good institutions from the less efficient, is to be launched in the next few weeks.

The new body, to be called the British Accredition Council, is the outcome of two years' work on the part of a group set up by the British Council and chaired by Mr Brian Vale. It reflects the growing concern about fly-by-night operators who charge high fees and offer indifferent education.

Since 1978, when the Department of Education and Science stopped regular full inspection by Her Majesty's Inspectorate, private tutorial colleges have been unable to show that they are recognized as efficient by an authoritative body. It is intended that the new council would work in the same way as the inspectors used to.

The formal decision to establish the new council is expected on September 16 when representatives of a number of public bodies will meet. They include the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics, the Council for National Academic Awards, the Society of Education Officers, the British Council, the United Kingdom Council for Overseas Student Affairs and the Royal Society of Arts.

A representative of Her Majesty's Inspectorate is also likely to be present and there is expected to be formal recognition of the scheme in the Commons through a parliamentary question.

The new council is likely to use former HMIs to carry out its inspections, which will be paid for by the colleges undergoing inspection. After the decision on September 16 to establish the council, there will be wide consultation with colleges.

It is expected that a college will either be able to apply for accreditation with the council or that an association of colleges, such as the Conference for Independent Further Education (CIFE), would have its own inspection system approved by the council.

CIFE, with its 28 members, has a rigorous inspection system whereby colleges are inspected once every three years by former members of Her Majesty's Inspectorate. Its president is Lord Beloff and it has its own code of conduct.

One of the countries which has complained most bitterly about the fact that there is no inspection system for crammers is Nigeria, which claimed recently that British institutions were surviving sole on fees paid by unsuspecting Nigerians.



Princess Michael of Kent at her home in Stroud, Gloucestershire, with two 12-week-old brown Burmese kittens, replacements for her pet, Kitty, who was knocked down and killed three weeks ago.

Archaeology

Early Fen settlement discovered

By Our Archaeology Correspondent

Archaeologists working on the edge of the Fens near Peterborough have discovered one of the earliest settled communities known in the region. An Early Neolithic occupation has been dated to about 3,000 BC in radiocarbon years, or nearly 3,800 BC in calendar years.

The site, at Etton, near Maxey, lies only a short distance from the later neolithic causeway camp, dating to about 2,700 BC, which has been excavated over the past two years (*The Times*, November 8, 1982). The early occupationis documented by the presence of plain lottery bowls of the Grimston-Lyles Hill tradition, the first ceramic style known in the British Isles. It is also marked, according to Mr. Francis Pryor, the director of the project, by the use of long thin flint blades, carefully made, and by a "very substantial ditch".

Continued work on the later site has resulted in the recovery of well preserved plant and animal remains from the ditches of the causewayed camp, including food residues baked on to the insides of pottery bowls.

The animal bones include those of lamb, disarticulated as though the meat has been stewed or stripped from the bones before cooking, rather than roasted as a joint, and a bundle of pig ribs piled iun one end of the ditch. Horn cores show that cattle were also present.

Willow rods show that coppicing was practised to obtain thin sticks of constant size, and alder and poplar seem to hsave been treated similarly. Thin wooden rods were used to make a variety of tools, and wooden fragments were also used to make needles, gouges and scrapers for working skin and other materials.

One of the most spectacular finds has been the substantially complete handle for a polished stone axe, some 40 cm (16 in) long, with the slot for the stone blade and a knob at the top to add extra weight. A number of axe blade fragments have also been found, from distant sources including one in the Lake District.

"There is no other waterlogged causewayed camp that I know of in Britain," Mr Pryor said. "It is a unique site: while we hoped to get 25 per cent of it dug this season, we shall be lucky to have completed the excavation of 5 per cent". Mr Pryor hopes that the present cooperation between the Department of the Environment's Fenland Project and the landowners, Tarmac Roadstone (Eastern), will continue so that more of the site can be investigated.

Science report

Phenomenon of rising US teenage pregnancy rate

By Bill Johnstone

Nearly $2m (£1.3m) has been granted by the Ford Foundation in the United States for research into projects investigating the soaring level of teenage pregnancies in America.

According to the foundation about 1.3 million girls, between the ages of 15 and 19 become pregnant every year, which is a rate far exceeding that of other developed countries.

"In Sweden, where the level of sexual activity among teenagers is comparable, the pregnancy rate dropped from 64 to 38 per thousand from 1974 to 1980" the foundation's researchers say. In the Netherlands the rate fell from 28 to 13 per thousand from 1971 to 1979. In the United States, on the other hand, the rate rose from 95 to 111 per thousand from 1972 to 1981.

A substantial proportion of the research into this US social phenomenon will be conducted by the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation, Bank Street College of Education and the Alan Guttmacher Institute fo New York and the National Academy of Sciences of Washington.

Scientists at the institute and at the academy will be involved in conducting the international research on the project.

There will be a national study on teenage pregnancy by the scientists and an international conference will be staged at the National Academy of Sciences at which the study's findings is to be discussed.

Researchers at the Guttmacher Institute, according to the brief given the scientists by the foundation "will compare idolescent birth rates in 27 developed countries, relating them to such factors as age at first intercourse, availability of contraception and abortion services, family stability, and sex education in the schools.

"The study will attempt to answer such questions as why teenage pregnancy rates are so high in the US, whether pregnancies are concentrated in certain segments of the population, and what approaches might lower the rates."

Another study on the subject, part funded by $180,000 (£120,000) grant from the foundation is research being conducted by Dr Laurie Zabin, a research director at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in Baltimore. Dr Zabin has been conducting a survey amont pupils at some Baltimore schools to find out attitudes to sex, their knowledge of contraception and their experience of intercourse.

Dr Zabin has previously studied pregnancy incidents among teenagers and found that about half of the unplanned teenage pregnancies took place within six months of initial coitus.

Johns Hopkins University is extremely active in thir area of research. A recent report from the Ford Foundation highlighted some of its findings. It says: "About 40 per cent of young people between the ages of 13 and 19 are sexually active, a rate that increased by two-thirds during the 1970.

"For whites the percentage of unmarried, sexually active 15 to 17-year-old females increased from 15 per cent to more than 30 per cent during the 1970s; for blacks it rose from 44 per cnt to 55 per cent".

OBITUARY

MR P. R. C. ELLIOTT

Original research into mass communications

Mr P. R. C. Elliott, one of the leading figures in British research into journalism and mass communications in general, died on August 18. He was 40.

Elliott was a research Fellow at the University of Leicester's Mass Communication Research Centre and in spite of his relatively short career he had established an international reputation in a field he did much to create.

Philip Ross Courtney Elliott was educated at Culford School, Bury St Edmunds, Ipswich Civic College, and Worcester College, Oxford, where he read politics, philosophy and economics. Postgraduate work at Manchester University followed, where his research into the professions was to form the basis of his first book *The Sociology of the Professions*.

He joined the new Mass Communications Research Centre in 1966 and rapidly gained a reputation as an energetic and original researcher. He became especially adept at applying anthropological skills and concepts he acquired at Manchester to the study of mass media organizations and occupations; in 1972 he published *The Making of a Television Series* which has become a seminal study and a standard text for students in Britain and abroad.

Elliott brought a powerful and inventive intellect to bear on all his research. His later books and articles continued to explore the sociology of journalism and the mass media particularly as it related to public policy and central contemporary political issues.

In 1977 he produced a report for Unesco, called *Reporting Northern Ireland* on the role of the media in current Ulster politics. Recently he had been working on a book analysing media coverage of the Falkland war. A book on the media and terrorism written with colleagues will be published this autumn.

As chairman of the communications studies panel of the Council for National Academic Awards he played a central role in developing this new and rapidly expanding field of study in British polytechnics. His works have been widely translated in both east and west Europe and are now used internationally by students of mass communications.

Elliott was a major creative force in a new academic field struggling to find its feet, and he did much to introduce avenues of inquiry which have since become standard. His achievements were all the more remarkable for having been accomplished against a background of severe and often enervating illness since 1971, when he contracted a rare blood condition.

Elliott was admired and liked for his positive enthusiasm for life, expressed not only among his colleagues and the students whom he taught but also in his love for sailing and in his many community and local Labour Party activities.

He was devoted to his family and his tenacity and commitment in recent years owe much to the courage and support of his second wife Wendy whom he married in 1976. She survives him, as do his first wife, Sarah and his five children.

SIR NIKOLAUS PEVSNER

Professor Peter Lasko writes:
Your very full account (August 19) of Sir Nikolaus Pevsner's achievements nevertheless leaves somehow, something unsaid.

I am only one of more than one generation of students who were inspired to study the history of art by Nikolaus's outstanding gifts as a teacher both in London at Birkbeck College and at Cambridge, where no one has been able to match his impact as Slade Professor, renewed year after year, for no less than seven years.

I can still remember the excitement of that first lecture on the history of art I ever had, given to a small group of us one evening at Birkbeck in 1945. I can even remember the content – the sculpture of the West Front of Chartres – probably rather better than many lectures I have heard since.

It was clear, it was concise – and in its fertile suggestions for all that research that waited to be done, it was intellectually immensely stimulating. Once one fell under his spell, there was no other subject one could ever want to study.

For those privileged enough to attend them, the nine-hour guided tours of a cathedral – no story this, but a fact – seemed far, far shorter.

I must be voicing what so many of his students will feel at this time – an immense gratitude to the man.

W. J. S. writes:
I wonder if you might find room for a short note about thei generous attitude to young talent on the part of Sir Nikolaus Pevsner in the context of your excellent comprehensive tribute to his work and personality?

Interested in a piece of amateur research on industrial landscape in this area by a 16-year-old boy member of the Architectural Hobby I ran at the College here in Bishop's Stortford, Nikolaus Pevsner published the short illustrated piece in the prestigious *Architectural Review*, and asked to come over to see the Hobby in action and gave a free lecture to the whole school on an architectural subject of general interest. A gesture which none of those present on the occasion (23 years ago), staff or boys, are likely to forget.

Mr Joseph Eric Smith, CBE, who was headmaster of Yew Tree School, Manchester, for seven years from 1947 and then headmaster of Sheldon Heath School, Birmingham from 1955 to 1971 died on August 19.

Born in 1910, Smith was educated at Bradford Grammar School and Queen's College, Oxford. In the Second World War he was a flight-lieutenant in the RAFVR Education Service.

Lady Raikes, widow of Admiral Sir Robert Raikes, KCB, CVO, DSO, Flag Officer Submarines 1936-38 and Commander-in-Chief South Atlantic in 1941, died on August 20 at the age of 95. Their son, Vice-Admiral Sir Iwan Raikes, KCB, CBE, DSC, was also Flag Officer Submarines in 1974-76.

Lady Lowe, who died on August 14 at the age of 73, was the widow of the late Sir David Lowe, CBE, Chairman of Elvingston Estates Ltd. She was Katherine Cecile Jane, daughter of Roderick Ross, CVO, CBE.

'Smile' order at carnival

By Nicholas Timmins

Carnival will be on the streets of Notting Hill, west London, again this weekend, with police officers under orders to smile, and be cheerful.

Grants from the Commission for Racial Equality and the Greater London Council have given the carnival and art committee permanent premises and a small staff. Both the organizers and the police say cooperation in the run-up to the carnival has been good.

Police numbers this year will be down again on last year's when more then 11,000 officers were on the streets or in reserve for the two-day event. This year it is expected to attract over 200,000 people on Sunday and Bank holiday Monday.

The police approach to the event is much the same as before, tailoring the number of officers on the streets to the size of the crowds. Deputy Assistant Commissioner John Cracknell, who is in charge of the operation, said the police would act swiftly to deal with running gangs of youths who in the past have swept through the crowds picking pockets and robbing.

The event, which attracts the biggest crowds on to London's streets during the year, has become increasingly trouble-free in recent years although last year there was an increase in thefts and pickpocketing.

Control of the event has been moved from Scotland Yard to area level, and Deputy Assistant Commissioner Cracknell said the long-term aim was to return control to the local police commander something the carnival committe has been urging on the police for some years.

"That will not happen in the short-term because of the sheer numbers of police and public involved", Mr Cracknell said, but it was the long-term aim.

Police yesterday repeated their annual advice to visitors not to carry shoulder bags or handbags, wear valuable jewelry or carry expensive cameras, or wallets in trouser pockets.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):

Chapman, Mr Anthony Charters, of Budleigh Salterton, Devon, chartered patent agent £228,375
Geddes of Epsom, Baron, of Framfield, East Sussex, general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers 1944-57 £3,335
Geddes of Epsom, Lady, his wife £19,157
Ives, Mrs Elsie Mary, of Leeds, West Yorkshire £337,894
Kinsman, Mrs Barbara Moncaster, of Kingston Hill, Surrey £201,127
Lewis, Lieutenant-Colonel, Peter Jarrett, of Thurston, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk £548,817
Porter, Mr Graham Lane, of Crondall, Hampshire £436,680
Redfern, Mr Fred, of Flagg, Derbyshire £270,287
Jackson, Mr Arthur Frank, of Chandlers Ford, Hampshire £203,951
Marson, Mr Sydney, of Coventry ophthalmic optician £253,454
Metcalfe, Mrs Ellen, of Lancaster £697,100
Mills, Mr Walter Albert, of Newton le Willows, Merseyside, bookmaker £249,120
Moon, Mrs Anne Maud, of Bramley, Guildford, Surrey £204,817
Saunders, Mr William, of Coddington, Nottinghamshire, architect and surveyor £368,733
Smeeth, Mr Edmund Lawrence Victor, of Uffington, Stamford, Lincolnshire £351,420

THE ARTS

Holly Hill reports on the first musical hit of the Broadway season

Exotic birds in a gilded cage

La Cage aux folles
Palace, New York

La Cage aux folles may be about homosexuals, but emotionally it is the straightest new musical to open on Broadway in years. The show has the sleek polish and razzle-dazzle of recent Broadway musical hits, but unlike most of them backs the glitter with a heart full of, yet made more generous by, worldly experience.

Based upon Jean Poiret's long-running French play, which also inspired the film of the same name, Harvey Fierstein's book advances the thesis of his Tony-award-winning *Torch Song Trilogy* – that people of different sexual preferences live-and-let-love – with his distinctive voice and more disciplined craft. More than the film and, one presumes, Poiret's farce, the musical is a dual love story.

Owner and master of ceremonies of La Cage aux folles, a St Tropez nightspot which features a drag show, Georges (Gene Barry) has lived happily in a homosexual marriage with his star and transvestite "wife" Albin (George Hearn). They have raised the son of Georges's one heterosexual encounter, Jean-Michel (John Weiner), who wants to marry a girl of priggish parentage and is concerned to present a traditional family image. In the madcap scramble variously to dematerialize, masculinize, disguise, rationalize and finally recognize Albin, the marital and parental bonds are refreshed and deepened. On its level as a Broadway musical, this *La Cage aux folles* has some of the abiding qualities of Mary Renault's *The Last of the Wine*.

The story is framed by numbers at La Cage featuring "Les Cagelles", a chorus of 10 men in drag and – just to keep the audience guessing – two women. For these extravaganzas, Theoni V. Aldredge (costumes), David Mitchell (sets) and Jules Fisher (lighting) spin their palettes with giddy abandon and come up with displays of curtains changing colour and texture at the turn of a gel and outfits ranging – in the opening number alone – from satiny capes thrown off to reveal art deco lounging pyjamas thrown off to show pink and purple sailor dresses and 12 pairs of chorine legs. In another number "Les Cagelles" are garbed as exotic birds and, later, like personified daffodils got up for Ascot.

Scenes offstage at La Cage and in other locales advance the action while revealing character. In "A Little More Mascara" we watch Albin don his nightclub make-up and costume as he sings about what dressing in drag does for his self-esteem: "By rouging the other cheek . . . I can cope again. There's hope again". Throughout the show, the composer-lyricist Jerry Herman wittily and sensitively captures the characters and milieu. Gene Barry sings that La Cage "Is slightly forties and a little new wave/You may dance with a girl who needs a shave".

There is no blockbuster title song from the creator of *Hello, Dolly* and *Mame*; here Mr Herman has channelled his strengths into ballads, and he, Mr Fierstein and the director Arthur Laurents know just how to use them to broadest effect. When Jean-Michel sings of his love for his girl, his heterosexual sentiments are echoed by his father's for Albin. Georges sings tellingly of Albin's mother-love and Jean-Michel signals his acceptance of that view in a reprise in front of his girl's outraged parents. Loveliest of all is "Song on the Sand", Georges's tribute to his youthful attraction and lasting love for his partner. The show's sensational song is Albin's Act I finale, which brings the audience to its feet with the sentiment "Your life is a sham/Until you can shout 'I am what I am' ".

There are disappointments in the show. The meeting between the prospective in-laws drags until Albin jollies everyone with a song, and the choreography by Scott Salmon is dull. The staging of the musical numbers – with chorines riding trapezes, sliding down bars, tapping and somersaulting and can-canning – almost masks the unimaginative nature of the actual steps, but one longs in vain for even one number where dance is glorified. Among the compensations still unmentioned are the graceful voices and performances of George Hearn and Gene Barry, who delight with good humour, warm with dignity and touch with humanity an odd couple who could inspire the audience to rethink the whole question of who's got rhythm.

Holly Hill



Gene Barry (left) and George Hearn: delighting with humour, touching with humanity

EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

Seriousness imbued with all the fun of the fair

Die Zauberflöte
Playhouse

There have been mutterings in Edinburgh about the need for the Festival to import the Hamburg State Opera's *Magic Flute* when Scottish Opera is newly possessed of a widely liked production of its own. I hope Tuesday night's performance will have settled them, for Achim Freyer's conception is as different from Jonathan Miller's as blissful idiocy is from learning, or Papageno from Sarastro, or indeed Mozart from Mozart. And this is the extraordinary thing: the same score comprehends both, and sounds as much at home in Mr Freyer's circus as ever it did in Dr Miller's library.

Played on, around and underneath a tatty canvas-coloured platform, this is a production full of stunts. Sarastro, magnificently sung by Robert Lloyd as a late substitution, is a 20-foot giant revealed behind curtains when he has to be. So much for him. Monostatos and his cronies are blue meanies with white boots and helmets. The Queen of the Night is another figure of grotesque, stationary enormity, Tamino a boy dandy who has stepped out of a silent film romance in his smart sailor suit and gym shoes.

Best of all, Papageno is a baggy-trousered clown who comes swinging in on a rope a couple of times, and who, by the simple expedient of a carrot false nose, is rescued from all the usual sentimentality. Papageno as the common man is a character who rapidly slips into the maudlin. Papageno as a clown is something else: sympathy is held at bay by nuances of alarm and scorn. So at least it is in this splendid performance by Mikael Melbye, who behind his clown make-up can sing with complete and easy naturalness.

The virtues of the production, however, go further. In the first place, it is quite simply a stunning piece of theatre. Working as his own designer, Mr Freyer takes nothing for granted and leaves his audience with never a dull moment. But that is not necessarily a positive merit: after all, he could have done the same thing with *La traviata* or *The Flying Dutchman*. A circus presentation of *The Magic Flute*, however, seems to return it importantly to its origins in a theatre of low vulgarity, one where comedy is mixed with the crude and the dangerous.

At the same time this is a very thoughtful performance, and out of its thoughtfulness comes at the end, strangely enough, a confluence of ideas with Dr Miller. As the final paean ends, so Tamino wakes as if from a dream. The cast and chorus have been shut behind a gauze: he realizes he is excluded, and for a moment he is dejected. But then he smiles and skips off. Thank goodness, he seems to be saying, life is not like that.

But thank goodness opera performances can be. One measure of the success of Mr Freyer's production is the extent to which it has won an individual enthusism and corporate zip from the cast: everyone appears relaxed and released to give of his or her best, while the ensemble work is as tight as circus demands. Rüdiger Wohlers is a Tamino who is strong, young and direct, and needs no frills. Helen Donath as Pamina similarly avoids giving star turns, though perhaps this is achieved as much by her unpleasant costume, making her look like Snow White's step-mother, as by her vocal straightforwardness.

There are also resourceful trios of ladies and boys, and the opera is conducted with seriousness but no hint of pomposity by Christoph von Dohnányi. It will all be set in motion again tonight and on Saturday.

Paul Griffiths

221B
Church Hill Theatre

I doubt whether the reading public would have taken Sherlock Holmes to its heart without the help of Watson, that rock-solid embodiment of bovine British decency whose friendship guarantees Holmes as a good chap, despite all the mountebank intellectual evidence to the contrary. Also, when it comes to dramatization, Watson has often proved the better acting part. Hence Martyn Read's otherwise improbable exercise of writing a one-man Baker Street play in which only Watson appears.

Set after Holmes's disappearance into the Reichenbach Falls, it introduces Watson as a lonely widower paying an elegiac trip to 221B for a last look round the old place, which is now up for sale.

Nigel Stock shuffles in proprietorially, removes the dust sheet from his favourite chair and relaxes amid the familiar clutter of Pamela Howard's set. Memories drift back as he scans *The Times* obituary, and before long he is inspecting Holmes's chemical table, fondling the Stradivarius and uncovering an Action Man-like replica of his old friend, seated at his desk. And, as he reminisces on Holmes's educational shortcomings and tendency to brag, Watson also starts taking on a new role as the Baker Street Boswell, whose account of Holmes's cases have made him known to the world.

At this point the play hits a rock. It starts with the shared game of treating Holmes and Watson as real people with real biographies and leads you to expect a memory play. But, once the opening flourishes are over, there is nothing for memory to feed on but fiction.

Thus, with an audible gear-change, Mr Read moves from a study of their characters into a series of thumbnail reenactments of their adventures. Doorbells ring, issuing in invisible visitors. Mr Stock gets busy turning himself into a Spanish beauty, a Scottish housekeeper and Lestrade of the Yard; and it says much for his technique that Watson remains clearly in view throughout these transformations.

The fatal ventillator lights up for "The Speckled Band"; the whole set goes into an illuminated downpour for Holmes's tryst with Moriarty; and Mr Stock is fitfully seen circling the stage with a dark lantern, and climbing over the furniture, in his escape from the Hampstead burglary.

If there is any actor alive who could pull it off, Mr Stock is the man; but, apart from the indestructible appeal of the stories themselves, the enterprise becomes increasingly pointless. Watson originally dropped in for a private reverie; so why is he now patently putting on a show for an audience?

Jack Emery's production at least populates the stage with a sense of unseen life, and extracts some wonderful rapid timing from Mr Stock, simultaneously offering himself a cocaine needle and recoiling from it. Also, some of the original contrast between truth and fiction does survive, as in Holmes's querrulous objection to the illustrations in Watson's books: "Do I look like a man who would wear a deerstalker hat?"

Irving Wardle

Television

Effective touch of affection

"I am a toucher", said Sister Antonia Brenner, explaining that everyone needed the odd pat. The sister, walking round the Mexican jail she has taken under her wing for the last five years, was as good as her word and the prisoners responded with enthusiasm. Watching and talking to the nun about her rehabilitation work was Dr Miriam Stoppard who, we were told in Yorkshire's *Where There's Life* last night, had been able to reach the part of the Mexican prison system that countless others had failed to reach.

This Tijuana jail houses some 1,200 men and 50 women, there for misdemeanours ranging from theft to murder. The last governor's view of prison life had been rather severe and somebody had shot him. His successor had, as seemed desirable in the circumstances, different ideas. He encouraged prisoners to see their families and even have them stay a while, believing that being locked away from society was punishment enough.

He brought in Sister Brenner to help. The prisoners move around freely, working or not, as they choose. The matronly Sister Brenner regards all as her children and her affectionate techniques and the governor's liberalism seem to work. Over the years, the number of prisoners returning has diminished. A plastic surgeon visits the prison regularly to remove unsightly scars and tattoos so that prisoners can face the world looking as well as feeling different. The sister, he confessed, had roped him in over a dinner.

Unfortunately, the programme's format, which covers several items in its short space, was deemed too sacrosanct to jettison one in the cause of a more complete picture. The prison film was preceded by an item in which people, among them the "television personality" Paula Yates, talked about why they had dyed their hair.

Mama had dyed her blonde because she feared that otherwise she might look like Bruce Forsyth. As she talked a group of people with extraordinary scalps looked on waiting for the verbal touch of Dr Stoppard. Not all got the opportunity though a young man with a lurid head did manage to explain that it had been more so when he dyed it blue for Christmas.

This intrusion prevented Dr Stoppard from making the most of her scoop and explaining, for instance, how Sister Brenner – who it appears had an earlier career as a wife and mother of six – came to her present vocation.

Dennis Hackett

Promenade Concert

BBCSO/Wand
Albert Hall/Radio 3

The German conductor Günter Wand on Tuesday made one of his extremely rare appearances as chief guest conductor of the BBC Symphony Orchestra: the rediscovery here of this remarkable musician, now over 70, will be a major benefit to the orchestra if he can be persuaded to give more concerts as cogent and impressive as this one.

White-haired, slightly hunched, Wand moved little during the Mozart "Posthorn" Serenade which filled the first half of the concert. But his body gently swayed with the rhythms, his baton crisply marked out a supple but firm pulse and the smallest whisk of the left hand had a galvanizing effect.

This was so illuminating to watch that I fear I may have heard the performance Wand was conducting rather than the one the players played. Though there were some wiry string passages which obtruded, the wind had an excellent evening, particularly in the two *concertante* movements in the middle which feature pairs of oboes, flutes and bassoons: to hear such amiable music so beautifully turned was a pleasure which even the surprisingly mellifluous chortling of the posthorn itself in the second minuet could not surpass.

In the second half there was Brahms's First Symphony, and it was clear from the first massive thwack that Wand would adopt here a quite different scale of expressiveness. But, though the baton flailed and the left hand urged on the music with passionate intensity, there was still the same fundamental economy of approach and the same firm rhythmic unanimity.

Indeed, Wand's account was chiefly notable for some astonishing decisions about tempo: a very slow coda for the first movement, magnificently sustaining the tension, another long rallentando at the end of the third movement and – most electrifying – a last movement *Allegro* which simply and brazenly doubled the tempo of the famous Andante melody.

Brahms's own "posthorn" motif, which he first heard in Switzerland, was just one phrase among many which sprang resonantly from the orchestra. Whatever the minor untidinesses and flaws in the playing they were swept aside by the tremendous grip and well-directed power of Wand's conducting.

Nicholas Kenyon

Dance

The mark of class

New York City Ballet
Covent Garden

The second programme of New York City Ballet's visit to London on Tuesday introduced two further new works with one known favourite. Balanchine's *Mozartiana*, which opened the programme, is a disconcerting work, not in the least what one might expect, but it has about it the marks of greatness which should become easier to follow as we get used to the piece.

The music is Tchaikovsky's Suite No 4, with its homage to the older composer, and the choreography similarly makes use of old forms, as in the opening "Preghiera", an invocation of prayer solos such as we have seen in *Coppelia*, or the Gigue, full of the bows and scrapings and nimble cavortings on which Massine, for instance, might have built a minor character, a waiter perhaps, in one of his comedies.

But how Balanchine transforms his raw material! Tall Suzanne Farrell, with four small girls (pupils from Bush Davies School) in attendance, decorates the pious poses with the most tender grace-notes; and Jock Soto in his solo is kept bounding unpredictably about the stage from start to finish of his music, to irrepressibly joyous effect.

Scintillating ease: Suzanne Farrell and Ib Andersen in *Mozartiana*

The longest section, the Theme and Variations, brings back Farrell, joined by the company's latest Danish star, Ib Andersen, for a duet followed by several solos apiece, an ensemble bringing in the four tall young women who have previously danced a pretty Menuet, and another duet to finish. This sequence is full of the most amazing invention, swift and playful, which the two principals perform with scintillating ease and gaiety.

Andersen is featured also in several entries in the other new work, *Piano Pieces*, and, although Jerome Robbins's choreography makes effective use of his speed, lightness and gift for intricate movement, it suffers by seeming just more of the same. Also, Robbins's work is an anthology of tiny cameos, which neither develop a theme nor enhance each other by contrast or similarity.

The music is a selection of Tchaikovsky's pianos pieces written at different periods of his career, most of which will be unfamiliar to concert-goers although some will be known to balletomanes from other contexts. The group dances seemed to me either relentlessly fussy, as in the "Danse Caracteristique" for six boisterous couples, or too tritely simple, for instance another piece of pietism where the formula is merely knees bend, arm out, solemn expression, eyes up.

Robbins's skill as a showman is more in evidence during the solos, duets and one trio, a flirtation polka for Andersen with two enchanting young women, Antonia Franceschi and Melinda Roy. Heather Watts has the best of the choreography, a solo like a muted version of the one made for Violette Verdy in *Dances at a Gathering*, but mentioning that earlier, greater example of Robbins's way with piano music only draws attention to a dependence on heavy emoting or bold final flourishes to grab applause in the present work.

Both those new works come from New York City Ballet's 1981 Tchaikovsky Festival, and the evening's final work is a legacy of their 1972 Stravinsky Festival, *Symphony in Three Movements*. In this, Balanchine's choreography gives the soloists harsh, twisted movements to match the score, and sets a large corps de ballet swirling around them in great circles.

What a pity it is that so many of the expensive seats at Covent Garden, being at or below stage level, hide the marvellous floor patterns. During this season, patrons in the balcony or amphitheatre definitely have best view. Still, the splendid dancing can be enjoyed from any angle, as also the musical performances (Robert Irving again conducting, and Jerry Zimmerman as the solo pianist).

John Percival

South Bank Summer Music

Sinfonietta/Rattle
Queen Elizabeth Hall

H. K. Gruber's *Charivari* is described as "an Austrian journal for orchestra", and it might have provided a pleasingly irreverent start. The performance under Simon Rattle was lively enough, but the piece's basic material, the main phrase of Strauss's "Perpetuum Mobile", is, of course, scarcely worthy of reverence. Eventually the mask of jollity slips, although a trumpet quotation of "Wiener Blut" implies that contemporary music's normally compulsory unhappy ending might almost be avoided.

The London Sinfonietta is relatively small, yet Emanuel Ax, the soloist in Mozart's Piano Concerto, K453, dominated less than might have been expected. His evident full membership of the ensemble lent a heightened intimacy to the intensive dialogue of this music. Indeed, its many shades of melancholy seemed more than usually acute.

Exactly 150 years later in the same tradition, another concerto, Berg's for violin, also benefited from the comparatively modest size of the ensemble. Curiously enough, it was the reduced body of strings (in comparison with a normal symphony orchestra) that appeared to darken this score's romantic introspection. Its continuous outpourings, which give rise to a Carinthian folksong as well as a Bach chorale, were shaped with the finest discrimination by Young Uck Kim, the soloist, and the whole Sinfonietta. This interpretation was a fine achievement in the midst of a busy festival.

The concert's novelty was Oliver Knussen's *Music for a Puppet Court*, which had its first performance. Subtitled "puzzle pieces for two chamber orchestras", this derives from puzzle canons by the sixteenth-century British composer John Lloyd, and at first evokes that distant period. Soon, however, a resourcefully discontinuous, even humorous, antiphonal use is being made of the quite differently instrumentated pair of orchestras.

Max Harrison

MARKET REPORT

Shareholders fear 1984

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Aug 15. Dealings end, Sept 2. Contango Day, Sept 5. Settlement Day, Sept 12.

Forecasts of a 7 1/2 per cent inflation rate by the end of next year and gloomy prognoses for the economy by the National Institute for Economic and Social Research contributed to the stock market's downward spiral yesterday.

Although not as sharp as Tuesday's the fall was enough to prevent buyers re-entering the market. By the close prices had began to come off the bottom but demand was slight. The *FT* 30 index had been nine points down at lunch, but managed to regain some ground to show a 7.4 fall by the close at 716.6.

The trade figures made little impression on the market where gilt-edged stocks recorded losses of £3/8. Index-linked stocks bucked the trend showing gains of £1/2 making a two-day surge of more than £1. The main reason was a steady buyer probably balancing a portfolio, dealers said.

Fear of higher inflation rates are likely to add to the index-linked stocks' attraction. The sector presently offers real returns over inflation of 3 per cent at the short-end to four per cent at the long.

Nevertheless, gilt analysts were holding to their support of fixed interest stock. They feel the Government is likely to begin nudging interest rates down again soon to help maintain the tentative economic recovery it claims is taking place.

The gilt analysts argued that the improved monetary performance in the United States provides the Government with the opportunity it needs to cut British interest rates.

Losses among leading equities ranged between 2p to 7p. Tuesday's big loser, Glaxo, slumped again yesterday before bargain hunters moved in helping the price to recover to 810p, a 7p fall. ICI, another American favourite, fell 2p to 524p.

London Brick's decision not to pursue **Ibstock Johnsen** helped the shares 3p to 86p. Good profit figures and hopes that London Brick may itself now be subject to a bid also supported the price. Ibstock fell 5p to 159p.

The Government's proposed tighter controls for the use of asbestos hit the shares of **Turner and Newall**, Britain's major asbestos manufacturers, down 5p to 60p and Cape Industries, 7p lower at 150p.

Brokers Wood, Mackenzie's "agressive buy" recommendation for the Danish pharmaceutical group Novo Industries has been vindicated out by a 52 per cent jump in profitability. That news pushed the shares £14 1/2 higher to £207 yesterday. Wood is still bullish for the shares and believes that the high profit growth rate will continue for two years and that the shares are still modestly rated.

Hopes that **British Printing and Communication Corporation** will have to increase its offer terms for games maker ***John Waddington*** pushed the shares 16p higher to 261. BPCC, down 4p at 106p, has extended the closing date until Friday. It needs only another 250,000 Waddington shares to give it control. Institutional shareholders reaffirmed their rejection of the offer.

Burton Stores eased 9p to 322p in a weaker stores sector despite rumours of Burton's attempting an acquisition of the Richard Shops and John Collier chain from **Hanson Trust**.

Advance Services, the cleaning group, held its 82p peak price on hopes that BET would buy-out the minority interests it does not already own. The managing director of **Bet**, Mr Nicholas Wills, discounted the idea saying his company would not be bidding. The run-up to *310p in the shares of* Brown Shipley, the banker, resulted from **Duncan Lawrie** *Investments upping its stake to 10.15* per cent with the acquisition of another 80,000 shares.

The well presaged bumper profits from **Hawley Group** gave speculators the opportunity to take profits, which eased the shares back 8 1/2p to 175p.

After receiving denials last week of any major share sales by its major investors **ID & S Rivlin** yesterday received news that the opposite had taken place and that both Mike Sagrani and Imperial Pension Fund had halved their interests. Rivlin shares held at 75p.

House of Fraser fell 4p to 228p on news of the investigation into Fraser shareholdings and **Lonrho's** influence on the Harrods store owner.

Pritchard Services slipped another 4p to 134p following Tuesday's news of a rights issue and **Spring Grove** takeover. **Rentokil** fell 7p to 129p despite their better profits.

A single buyer came back into the market for cosmetics group **Bellair** yesterday pushing the price back up to 580p, an 80p rise.

Insurance retreated 5p to 12p with **Pearl** 5p lower at 702p after its profit figurs. Disappointment over **Standard Chartered** profits knocked the shares back 12p to 462p.

Wayne Lintott

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Aaronite Group 25p Ord (115a)	148
Alwood Machine Tools 2.5p Ord	11+½
Biomechanics 10p Ord (50a)	109-6
CPU Computer 5p Ord (*a)	118-3
Cifer 10p Ord (*a)	182+2
DPCE Holdings 5p Ord (*)	245
Gee (Cecil) 10p Ord (100a)	149-1
Gent (SR) 10p Ord	184-2
Gilbert House Inv 10p Ord (17½a)	21+1
Maunders J Const 20p Ord (98)	104-2
Rayford Supreme 25p Ord (205a)	246-2
Real Time Control 5p Ord (148a)	171-2
SCUSA $0.01 (85a)	109-5
Southern Business Leasing 10p Ord (85a)	90
Technology for Business 10p Ord (100a)	78
Thermal Scientific 25p Ord (83a)	89
Tunstall Telecom 5p Ord (*a)	176-2
United Leasing 20p Ord (*)	153-5

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender.

Share price tables

1982/83 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
BRITISH FUNDS						
SHORTS						
[illegible]						
MEDIUMS						
[illegible]						
LONGS						
[illegible]						
COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN						
[illegible]						
LOCAL AUTHORITIES						
[illegible]						

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
DOLLAR STOCKS							
[illegible]							
BANKS AND DISCOUNTS							
[illegible]							
BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES							
[illegible]							
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL							
A—B							
[illegible]							
C—E							
[illegible]							
F—H							
[illegible]							
I—N							
[illegible]							
O—S							
[illegible]							
T—Z							
[illegible]							
FINANCIAL TRUSTS							
[illegible]							
INSURANCE							
[illegible]							
INVESTMENT TRUSTS							
[illegible]							
SHIPPING							
[illegible]							
MINES							
[illegible]							
OIL							
[illegible]							
PROPERTY							
[illegible]							
RUBBER							
[illegible]							
TEA							
[illegible]							
MISCELLANEOUS							
[illegible]							
UNLISTED SECURITIES							
[illegible]							

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) August 24	Market rates (close) August 24	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.5175-1.5250	$1.5185-1.5195	0.01-0.06c disc	0.13-0.18c disc
Montreal	$1.8670-1.8760	$1.8680-1.8690	0.08c prem-0.02c disc	0.16-0.06c prem
Amsterdam	4.47½-4.51½fl	4.48-4.49fl	1½-1¼c prem	4½-3⅞c prem
Brussels	80.40-80.96f	80.47-80.57f	12-2c prem	23-13c prem
Copenhagen	14.43/14.53k	14.43¾-14.44¾k	45-155ore disc	345-220ore prem
Dublin	1.2700-1.2750p	n.a.	38-47p disc	107-124p disc
Frankfurt	4.00-4.04m	4.00½-4.01½m	1¼-1⅛pf prem	4½-4pf prem
Lisbon	185.00-187.00e	185.50-186.00e	180-430c disc	475-1185c disc
Madrid	227.25-228.75p	227.40-227.60p	270-430c disc	1015-1330c disc
Milan	2393-2406lr	2393½-2395½lr	15-17lr disc	46-50lr disc
Oslo	11.23½-11.29k	11.23½-11.24½k	430-495ore disc	1015-1100ore disc
Paris	12.07-12.14f	12.07¾-12.08¾f	3-4c disc	15-17c disc
Stockholm	11.85-11.91k	11.85-11.86k	285-340ore disc	590-680ore disc
Tokyo	368-372y	369¾-370¾y	1.05-0.90y prem	2.95-2.75y prem
Vienna	28.15-28.35sch	28.16-28.21sch	10-8gro prem	31-25gro prem
Zurich	3.25½-3.28f	3.26¾-3.27¾f	1½-1c prem	4¼-3¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was down 0.1 at 85.6.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 9½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 10 Low 9

Week Fixed: 9⅛

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	9⁷⁄₁₆	2 months	9¹³⁄₃₂
3 months	9⅜	3 months	9⁵⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	9½-9²³⁄₃₂	1 month	10⅛
2 months	9¹⁵⁄₃₂-9¹³⁄₃₂	2 months	10¹⁄₁₆
3 months	9¹³⁄₃₂-9¹¹⁄₃₂	3 months	10
6 months	9½-9⁷⁄₁₆	6 months	10⅛

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	10-9⅞	7 months	10⅛-10
2 months	10-9⅞	8 months	10⅛-10
3 months	10⅛-9⅞	9 months	10½-10¼
4 months	10⅛-10	10 months	10½-10¼
5 months	10⅛-10	11 months	10½-10¼
6 months	10⅛-10	12 months	10½-10¼

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	9¹⁹⁄₃₂-9¹⁷⁄₃₂	6 months	9¹⁵⁄₁₆-9⅞
3 months	9¾-9¹¹⁄₁₆	12 months	10⅜-10⁵⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	9⅝	3 months	9¾
7 days	9½	6 months	10⅛
1 month	9½	1 year	10⁷⁄₁₆

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 9⅞ Close 9⅛

1 week	9⅝-9½	6 months	10¹⁄₁₆-10¹⁄₁₆
1 month	9⅝-9½	9 months	10⅜-10¼
3 months	9⅞-9¾	12 months	10⁹⁄₁₆-10⁷⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 9⅞ 6 months 10⁵⁄₁₆

Finance House Base Rate 10%

Other Markets

Australia	1.7110-1.7260
Bahrein	0.5720-0.5750
Finland	8.6110-8.6510
Greece	136.50-138.50
Hongkong	11.2990-11.3390
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4425-0.4465
Malaysia	3.5450-3.5750
Mexico	215.00-240.00
New Zealand	2.3125-2.3325
Saudi Arabia	5.2800-5.3100
Singpore	3.2250-3.2550
South Africa	1.6945-1.7095

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.1935-1.1945
† Canada	1.2301-1.2304
Netherlands	2.9530-2.9540
Belgium	52.99-53.03
Denmark	9.5000-9.5050
West Germany	2.5385-2.5395
Portugal	121.00-122.00
Spain	149.60-149.70
Italy	1575.25-1576.25
Norway	7.3980-7.4010
France	7.9450-8.0000
Sweden	7.8075-7.8025
Japan	242.95-242.10
Austria	18.53-18.54
Switzerland	2.1480-2.1485

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1: US $0.8128-0.8131

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 9-10; seven days, 9⅝-9½; one month, 9¾-9⅝; three months, 9¹⁵⁄₁₆-10¹⁄₁₆; six months, 10⁵⁄₁₆-10⁷⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $423.75 (an ounce); pm, $424.00 close, $423.50-424.25 (£278.75-279.25).

Krugerrand* (per coin): $436.25-437.75 (£287.25-288.25).

Sovereigns* (new): $99.5-100.5 (£65.50-66.25).

* Excludes VAT

Investment and Finance

City Editor Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 716.6 down 7.4
FT Gilts: 79.63 down 0.4
FT All Share: 454.52 down 4.55
Bargains: 19,160
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 99.27 down 0.58
New York: Dow Jones Average: 1194.11 up 1.22
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9139.73 up 50.15
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 928.18 down 10.96
Amsterdam: 149.5, down 2.0
Sydney: AO Index 708.4 up 14
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 936.50 down 0.70
Brussels: General Index 133.87 down 0.29
Paris: CAC Index 137.4 up 0.4
Zurich: SKA General 285.7 down 2.3

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5190 down 1 cent
Index 85.6 down 0.1
DM 4.01 down 0.0150
FrF 12.0775 up 0.0375
Yen 370.25 down 1.75
Dollar
Index 127.5 up 0.3
DM 2.6350
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.5220
INTERNATIONAL
ECU£0.566400
SDR£0.690488

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9½
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week fixed 9¼
3 month interbank 9⅞-9¾
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 15/16-10 1/16
3 month DM 5⅜-5¼
3 month Fr F15-14⅞
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9
Treasury long bond 104 5/32 - 104 9/32
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period July 6 to August 2, 1983 inclusive: 9.989 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $423.75 pm $424.
close $423.50-424.25 (£278.75-279.25)
New York latest: $424
Krugerrand* (per coin): $436.25-437.75 (£287.25-288.25)
Sovereigns* (new): $99.5-100.5 (£65.5-66.25)
*Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interims: Bath and Portland (amended), BBA, Bensons Crisps, Blue Circle Inds., Britoil, BSR, Carpets Intl., Greenwich Cable Communications, Highlands and Lowlands, House Property Co. of London, Lec Refrigeration, Needlers, Refuge Assurance, Scottish Agricultural, Scottish Inv. Tst. (third quarter), Yorkshire Chemicals.
Finals: Dale Electrical, Hampton Tst., Immediate Business Systems, Moran Tea Holdings, New Darien Oil Tst., J Dsaville Gordon, Zambia Copper.
Economic statistics: Overtime and short-time working (June). Energy trends (June). Unemployment and unfilled vacancies (July-final). Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (July-Provisional). Employment in the production industries (June-Provisional).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Delmar Group, Manor Royal, Crawley, W. Sussex (10.00)
Electric & General Investment, 26 Finsbury Square, EC2 (12.30)
Gordon & Gotch, New Gotch House, 32-38 Scrutton Street, EC2 (10.30)
Hazelwood Foods, Empire Works, Rowditch, Derby (noon)
James Latham, Leeside Wharf, Clapton, E5 (2.30)
F. H. Lloyd, Albany Hotel, Smallbrook, Queensway, Birmingham (noon)
London & Manchester Securities, Brittania Hotel, W1 (10.00)
A. Monk & Co, Green Lane, Padgate, Warrington (3.00)
Ocean Wilsons (Holdings), Great Eastern Hotel, EC2 (3.00)
Tops Estates, Angel Hotel, Bury St Edmunds (noon)
Whittington Engineering, South Street North, New Whittington, Chesterfield, Derbyshire (noon)

John Brown is in urgent need of a capital reconstruction now that the proposed deal with Hawker Siddeley is off. But banks and institutions are fairly disenchanted with recent events and seem as uncertain about which way to turn as John Brown's management.

Changes to accounts pave way for part-privatization

British Nuclear Fuels sell-off in sight, says chairman

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

British Nuclear Fuels the state-owned nuclear waste reprocessing and fuel enrichment company, could be a candidate for partial privatization in two years, Mr Con Allday, the chairman, said yesterday.

Speaking after BNFL had announced a £20.1m increase in pretax profits, Mr Allday said that the company's directors were in favour of the introduction of private capital into the company's operations – and this was in sight for the first time.

Although an Act of Parliament requires the state to maintain a majority holding in BNFL, because of the sensitive nature of its nuclear activities, the Government is actively considering offering up to 49 per cent of the company to the private sector.

One long-standing obstacle to this course had been uncertainty about who would have to pick up the bill for decommissioning and other costs incurred on waste disposal contracts which BNFL inherited from other government agencies when it was incorporated in 1971.

This was resolved last month when Whitehall agreed to split the costs between the Ministry of Defence, the Atomic Energy Authority and other bodies. As a result, for the first time BNFL's accounts have not been qualified by its accountants.

"As a board of directors we would welcome the introduction of private capital," Mr Allday said. "I would hope that in a year or two we would be in a position for the Government to go ahead with it."

The report and accounts show that, while BNFL still has substantial debt and deferred liabilities on its balance sheet, the profitability of its business has been increasing sharply.

Last year it reported pretax profits of £54.6m, against £34.5m the year before. The profit was struck on sales of £457.5m. Dividend payments to the Government were trebled to £12m.

Exports were up by £24m to £19.5m, having doubled in the past three years. BNFL says it has export orders on its books of £2,700m, and enough business to keep it occupied until 2000.

Mr Allday said that £2,000m of its export orders were for transport and reprocessing of fuel at its new Thermal Oxide Reprocessing Plant (THORP) at Sellafield, near Windscale in Cumbria, which is due onstream in 1990.

Most of the orders come from Japan under a controversial but lucrative contract which figured largely in the Windscale public inquiry some years ago. Another £600m worth of orders are for fuel enrichment.

BNFL is planning to allocate about £3,500m for capital expenditure over the next decade, the bulk of it on the Sellafield reprocessing plant. Expenditure is expected to peak in 1986-7, Mr Allday said.

The company is planning to cut its workforce by 15 per cent from the peak manning levels envisaged two years ago in an effort to streamline operations. It had 15,700 employees at the end of March.

Mr Allday said in his chairman's statement that no serious nuclear incident or accident occured in any of BNFL's works during the year. The average annual radiation exposure of its workers was less than 0.5 rems, less than a tenth of the regulatory limit. Despite this record, however, there was still a "determined vocal minority" opposed to the nuclear industry, which received disproportionate publicity and encouragement from the media.

The balance sheet shows BNFL had £145m of shareholders' funds against debts of £252.7m, deferred liabilities of £327.7m and government grants (treated as credits) of £89.1m.

In the past Whitehall has taken the view that, even if the political will was there, the problem of capital structure and the pre-1971 liabilities would push BNFL down the list of privatization candidates.

But with the Chancellor committed to stepping up the tempo of his privatization programme, BNFL might now come into the running.

If a business as sensitive as this could have private sector capital injected, there would scarcely be any part of the productive public sector immune from the possibility of privatization.

The Royal Ordnance factories have already been earmarked and there are signs that the experience of the past few years has convinced ministers that they must take a more determined approach to apparently difficult problems if they are to achieve faster progress in moving businesses to the private sector.

Lessons of oil, Page 17

New talks open on $90bn Brazil debt

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Brazil's bankers began key talks in New York yesterday aimed at finding a solution to the worsening liquidity problems of the world's biggest debtor. The country owes an estimated $90bn (£59bn).

Members of the advisory group of banks handling Brazil's rescue were expected to discuss its huge cash requirements for the rest of this year and 1984.

Estimates range up to about $10bn and commercial banks are likely to demand participation from the international agencies and governments to help meet this shortfall.

Bankers are also expected to discuss whether to release the next tranche of a $4.4bn commercial bank loan to Brazil before the International Monetary Fund gives formal approval to a new economic programme for the country.

Only $2.5bn has been disbursed so far and the rest has been blocked until Brazil is once again in favour with the IMF and able to draw more IMF loans.

However, with Brazil's arrears now put at $2bn and rising, there appears to be growing support for release of further commercial bank loans if the IMF signals informally that it approves.

New York banking sources said yesterday that it would be in the interests of banks to release more of the $4.4bn because it would be used to repay some of the earlier $1.2bn bridging loan and could also be used to reduce outstanding arrears.

Brazil is believed to be close to agreement with the IMF, although the IMFs managing director, M Jacques de Larosiere, is believed to have still not given approval to a new letter of intent from the Brazilians.

Mexico has now finished repaying a $925m bridging loan to the Bank for International Settlements and a similar amount of bridging finance from the US Treasury. It is shortly to sign an agreement rescheduling $20bn of government loans

Dow Jones recovers after slide

New York (AP – Dow Jones) – Stocks recovered again yesterday after slipping back to lower territory. Am earlier recovery attempt failed to make much headway.

The Dow Jones Industrial averages was up almost 2 points. It had overcome a lower start.

Declines continued to lead advaces with the margin at about 7-to-5. trading was moderate.

Dupont was 51 1/4, up 1/4; Allied Corp 50 1/8, off 3/8; International Business Machines 118 5/8, off 7/8; General Motors 67 3/8, up 3/8; Aluminum Co. of America off 3/8; Westinghouse 42 1/2, up 5/8; Exxon 38 1/4, off 1/8; and Lockheed 109 1/8, down 2 7/8.

Teledyne was up 1 1/8, at 149 3/4; Coleco up 1 1/4, to 37 1/4; American Cyanamid off 1/4, at 53 3/4;

WALL STREET

Unit trust sales beat record

By Lorna Bourke

Booming stock markets have encouraged investors to put money into unit trusts in a big way with more units sold during the first seven months of this year than during the whole of 1982 – itself a record year.

Sales of unit trusts to the end of July, 1983, totalled £1,336m compared with £1,158m for the whole of 1982.

North America and the Far East have proved popular with investors. North American had gross sales of £214m during the seven months, and the Far East sales of £269m.

The value of funds under management also climbed dramatically – partly as a result of booming share prices but also reflecting the big net inflow of funds from new investors. Funds under management rose from little more than £6,000m in June, 1982, to nearly £10,500m by June, 1983.

Net sales of units for July were £115m.

Smith: 'we need to know what caused the breakdown

JBE talks failure worries MP

By Our Financial Staff

The Labour Party's energy spokesman wants the Government to take an interest in the future of John Brown Engineering after the announcement that the proposed £30m sale of the company to Hawker Siddeley has fallen through.

Mr John Smith, MP for Monkland East said: "I think we need toknow what caused the takeover to break down. If John Brown is losing faith, then I think the Government should get involved rather than see the firm go under."

Failure of the talks has caused fears for 1,700 jobs at JBE's Clydebank works. A meeting is planned tomorrow between shop stewards and management to discuss the future of the business.

The AUEW, the main union involved, said yesterday that workers were irritated at being kept in the dark and were concerned for the future of the plant.

John Brown said the talks with Hawker Siddeley had broken down because of a failure to agree on a future direction for JBE. A spokesman said: "We are extremely disappointed, but JBE continues to be a profitable enterprise and we are confident that it has a rosy future. Although money from the sale would have helped to offset debts, John Brown will continue to benefit from JBE's profits."

He said some redundancies would probably be necessary because of a rundown of work on the 21 Soviet turbines.

London Brick opts out of Ibstock bid

By Jeremy Warner

London Brick has decided not to renew its bid for the smaller brickmaker, Ibstock Johnsen, of Leicester, despite clearance from the Monopolies and Mergers Commission last week.

The company made its decision after having a £52m offer turned down by the Ibstock directors, it emerged yesterday.

London Brick approached Ibstock chairman, Mr Paul Hyde-Thomson, at the end of last week with a bid of two shares and at least 15p in cash for every one Ibstock share.

This would have put a value of over 180p on each Ibstock share. The London Brick chairman, Mr Jeremy Rowe, had described Ibstock only days previously as looking "expensive" at 160p a share.

Mr Hyde-Thomson and two other Ibstock directors were also offered positions on the London Brick board as part of the total offer, which was dependent on confirmation that Ibstock's 1983 profits would exceeds £6m.

But Ibstock, which has experienced a dramatic change in trading fortunes since agreeing last December to a bid worth £28m from London Brick, thought the new terms were unacceptable. it was not prepared to negotiate further on the possibility of raising slightly the cash element in the new offer.

Mr Rowe said last night: "We went as high with our new offer aas was prudent. We decided not to indulge in a contested bid because we would not have got the type of merger we had been looking for last December

Investors Notebook, page 16

Boots set for US trading

By Jonathan Clare

Boots is poised to become the latest British company to be traded in the US in the form of American Depository Receipts. (ADRs).

A small market has been created by Irvine Trust and Citibank but Morgan Guaranty, the biggest issuer of ADRs with about half the total market, has decided to deal in Boots' ADRs.

The receipts are bought by investors from banks which hod the actual shares. Values fluctuate in line with the shares. The main advantage is that ADRs avoid stamp duty.

Morgan is believed to have been attracted by the market created by the other two banks and analysts believe that its interest marks the beginning of 8 greater US interest in Boots.

So far, all US buying of Boots has been direct,

BPCC may clinch £18m bid today

By Andrew Cornelius

Mr Robert Maxwell, chairman of the British Printing & Communication Corporation, hopes to announce today that he has clinched the £18m takeover of John Waddington, the Monopoly games company.

Last night he said that he was confident that BPCC would be able to make its offer unconditional today. Yesterday BPCC extended its offer terms 13 BPCC shares for every five Waddington shares until tomorrow afternoon.

At the same time Mr Maxwell said that BPCC had won acceptances from a further 1.5 per cent of Waddington shareholders to take BPCC's holdings and acceptances to 47.3 per cent of the john Waddington equity.

In the stock market, heavy after-hours trading in Waddington shares was reported. The price rose 17p to 261p on the day. Large institutional shareholders of Waddington also reported keen interest in their holdings from buyers prepared to pay up to 280p per share.

Mr Victor Watson, chairman of Waddington, is still adamant that the BPCC bid would fail.

Norcros bid puts high value on UBM

By Our Financial Staff

Norcros yesterday unfavourably compared UBM's recent profits record with its own in its offer document for the builders' merchant company for which it has made a £64m bid.

Mr Ken Roberts, Norcros' chairman, says that his bid gives UBM shareholders a 34 per cent increase in the value of their shares compared with the price before bid speculations led to a jump in the price. Norcros' offer price, equivalent to about 106p a share, represents an exit price earnings ratio of over 50. The price is the highest for 10 years, adds Mr Roberts.

Mr Roberts says that Norcros' return on capital is more than 23 per cent against less than 11 per cent for UBM and the return on sales is over 7 per cent and less than 2 per cent respectively. But UBM is likely to point out in its defence document that the historic figures are meaning less because it is already well on the way to recovery

Norcros acknowledges that UBM will make £8m to £10m this year but says the improvement is built into the offer price.

UBM's share price yesterday was down 1p at 119p but still well above Norcros' offer price. The market expects either a higher offer from Norcros or a counter bid

City Editor's Comment

Britain's problem of baton-passing

It is one of the oldest cliches in the Treasury's canon that not too much should be read into 1 month's trade figures. The same applies to a lesser extent to a single quarter. But without extrapolating treads to awful conclusions, the weakness of British exports and the strength of imports does point up the forecasters' current dilemma – whether the UK economy will be able to sustain its recovery.

The figures clearly reflect Britain's early start in the European recovery league, spurred by consumer boom at least until the summer. It is far more problematical to conclude that British manufacturers have been slow to respond, that they might be so preoccupied with cutting back to achieve statistical productivity gains that they are nor really interested in banking on growth. Yet that is the crux of the recovery question.

As the latest commentary from Glasgow's Fraser of Allander Institute points out, the two main engines of our upturn so far – consumer spending and rebuilding of stocks – "have already probably made the bulk of their contribution to the present recovery". We might even add house purchase to that list.

The consumer boom will peter out because inflation is beginning to catch up with earnings and squeeze real disposable incomes and because the savings ratio seems likely to stop falling. Stocks have now come back to their conventional relationship with output.

Soon we shall be looking for that mysterious transition from cyclical recovery into sustained growth – a process particularly mysterious in Britain because it has so often failed to take place. This is usually seen as industry taking up the baton, using its competitive edge to sell more exports and its enhanced profits and prospects to invest in expansion.

The National Institute's latest pronoucements stick to their view that, sadly, this will not happen. Logically, therefore, they point to growth falling back from this year's likely 2.5 per cent in 1984. Although now seen in Downing Street eyes as subversive demand economists, the National Institute are far from alone in this gloomy prognostication, which can be had from a number of impeccably money conscious city economists.

But precedents can change. It is, after all almost unheard of for Britain to lead anyone in economic recovery, even at a much more modest level than the Americans are now achieving. It is also unusual for British firms to be becoming more competitive at this stage and for there to be three million unemployed, removing one of the usual blocks on expansion.

Therefore, there is every reason to think that British firms, despite their poor performance over the past few months, will actually be able to exploit growing export opportunities as the world economy continues to recover for some time ahead.

In the past, the financial cycle has often cut short British recoveries, aided and aggravated by sterling and trade weaknesses. Today, the financial cycle cannot be taken for granted. Confidence, particularly for firms to invest, has undoubtedly been held back in recent months by the genuine fears and predictions that the collision of US budget deficits and money supply targets would inevitably raise interest rates.

But more recent developments from Washington especially on money supply, suggested that interest rates could go either way. Also, there is undoubtedly a big hangover from the long period of inflation in the current level of real interest rates

This is not to say that there may not be some relative cyclical downturn next year or in 1985, but it would be cruel to hard-won business confidence to confuse such, possibly minor, short-term cycles with the longer process of recovery. We should not foget the pattern of the thirties, when setbacks punctuated sustained growth amid continuing high unemployment levels.

Victor of takeover battle starts selling assets

BTR puts Tilling HQ up for sale

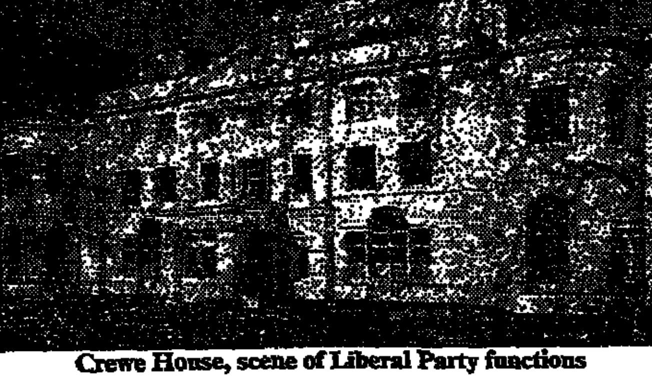
By Philip Robinson

BTR, the engineering conglomerate which won a £660m takeover battle for Thomas Tilling group two months ago, has begun to sell the group's assets.

It has put Crewe House, Tilling's eighteenth century former headquarters in Mayfair, up for sale. BTR, which operates from a small office in Westminster, is believed to want £50m for the luxurious surroundings in which Tilling decisions were once taken, and the defence of the company prepared.

Crewe House was built in 1708 by Edward Shepherd who gave his name to the nearby Shepherd Market. The house took its name from the Marquess of Crewe, the Liberal politician who bought it in 1899.

It was the scene of many



Crewe House, scene of Liberal Party functions

Liberal Party and society functions in the early 1900s and was occupied by the Department of Propaganda in Enemy Countries during the First World War. After his appointment as British Ambassador in France, the Marquess of Crewe returned to the house until Tiling bought it in 1937.

In the early 1960s the rear of the houes was converted into offices and flats, but it was the company's policy to preserve the facade and character of the original building.

Despite its special features, leading West End estate agents are already doubting the price demanded by Mr Owen Green, BTR's managing director who has a reputation for getting what he wants.

Crewe House is on the market at the wrong time. Even at the best rents of £20 per sq ft the 40,000 sq ft building would be unlikely to fetch more than £16m and £20m, estate agents said.

Mr Green was unavailable for comment last night. The sale of Crowe House is the first public asset sale since the group gained control in an acrimonious battle this year.

For the past two months BTR directors have been travelling the world examining other Tilling assets. The conglomerate is widely known for its Cornhill Insurance, Pretty Polly Tights and Heinnemann Publishing businesses.

Floyd seeks £3m of new capital

By Jeremy Warner

Floyd Oil Participations called on shareholders yesterday for just over £3m of new capital by offering a rights issue of new shares at 82p each on the basis of two for every seven.

It is the third time in four years that the group, the shares of which are traded on the ulisted securities market, has asked shareholders for more money. The shares fell 10p to 93p after the news.

Floyd wants the money to help with onshore exploration and development. It said the programme would require more funds in the next two years to carry oyt seismic surveys and drilling for evaluation of its East Midland and Wash licence interests.

Development and exploration wells on licensed areas are to be drilled before the end of the year and more are planned in the next three years.

Floyd was originally formed to invest in low risk wells in Canada and the United States but over three years ago it bought into onshore interests in the East Midlands.

The company estimates that pretax profits in the year to the end of last June were not less than £55,000. The year before the group made nearly £100,000.

APPOINTMENTS

Guinness Peat Property Services: Sir Robert Lawrence, part-time member of British Railways Board and chairman of British Rail Property Board, has joined the board.

Barclays Bank UK: Mr Don Lonsdale, assistant general manager (staff), will be a deputy divisional general manager of the Management Services Department from December 5. Mr Dick Peters, formerly an assistant general manager, Management Services Department, has been appointed a deputy divisional general manager. Mr Fred Winup, formerly head of development, Management Services Department, has been made assistant general manager (development).

Wimpey Homes Holdings: Mr John Campbell has become sales and marketing director.

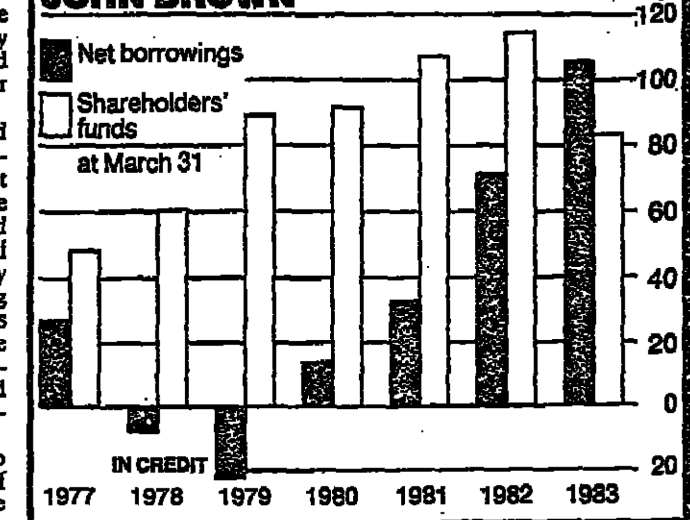
County Bank: Mr Charles Vilhers, not Sir Charles Villiers, will become chief executive on January 1.

W. E. Norton (Holdings): Mr Mervyn Brown has also been appointed a director.

Steinberg Group: Mr P. M. Wiegand, Mr L. S. Snyder and Mr E. C. Tarr have been appointed directors of Steinberg Group, not of W. E. Norton (Holdings).

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

John Brown's future grows bleaker



If the future looked as if it would be bleak after John Brown's sale of its gas turbine division, it looks noticeably worse now that the proposed sale of the division to Hawker Siddeley has been called off.

For a start, the sale would have lopped £30m from company borrowings which stand at £105m. But, perhaps more significantly, the sale would have marked the beginning of the change in long-term strategy at the troubled engineering company such a change is needed to inspire confidence among institutional shareholders who may yet be called on to help organize a much-needed capital reconstruction.

Last night, there was no indication that the Bank of England was about to arrange such a reconstruction, despite strong City rumours.

And at the Prudential, which holds about 9 per cent of the John Brown equity, the word was that there would be little enthusiasm for such a reconstruction at a company where shareholders' funds stand at £83m but where the market capitalization is a trfling £30m.

Within the market, dealers were taking the same view, having lost interest in trading John Brown shares for regular clients until the conpany's future is sorted out one way or another.

Given this outlook, Sir John Cuckney, who replaced Sir John Mayhew-Sanders as chairman last month, has his work cut out to take the company forward.

When Sir John announced that the Hawker deal was off, he bravely indicated that he was not discouraged that the two companies had failed to agree terms. He said that the gas turbine division – John Brown Engineering should double last year's trading profits in the current year and double profits again the year after.

In the short term, he said, the breakdown of the deal has a marginally beneficial effect on the group's balance sheet.

However, in the longer-term, the failure to conclude a deal with Hawker throws into jeopardy Sir John's plan to create a slimmer group based around its construction engineering businesses. With Hawker Siddeley out of the running for the gas turbine division, and NEI and GEC showing no inclination to become involved in the bidding, he will have to think again.

That will leave much of the City, not to mention Whitehall, thinking too.

Intl Thomson Organisation

International Thomson Organisation
Half-year to 30.6.83
Net profit £26.6m (£16.5m)
Stated earnings 19.1 p(11.8p)
Turnover £670m (£602m)
Share price 620p

To find one's businesses areas growing simultaneously is a good fortune allowed to few companies, but the International Thomson Organisation is one of them. The increase in net profits was markedly higher than anticipated and holds out the promise of the company making £65m for the full year against £51.5m in 1982.

Oil and gas benifitted from the strength of the dollar and from slighly higher output from the Piper and Claymore fields in which in which it has 20 per cent. At the operating level last year hydrocarbons brought in the overwhelming level bulk of profits.

Much, therefore, depends on the success of the expansion into the second business area, American publishing. Trading profit there is running well ahead of last yuear, but the true position is disguised by the skill with which Thomson employs the accelerated depreciation provisions. These are running ahead of the £12.5m spent last year. In Britian, progress with the regional papers still suffering from the downturn in advertising, is slow.

The Thomsom strategy of appearing to cut holiday prices at the beginning of the season has paid off. Bookings a. higher and the airline is flying with higher capacity untilization.

City analysts will get a lesson in football club tactics next month. Thirty have been invited to the White Hart Lane ground of Tottenham Hotspur to discover how a football club is run a month befor the club's shares are expected to floated on the Stock Exchange, the first time a football club's shares have been given a full listing. One disappointment for the visitors – they will meet the club's money men, but not its footballers.

London Brick

The City is not short of people who think London Brick should be doing a lot better than it is. But the half-year profits issued yesterday nevertheless look impressive. At the pretax level they are up 36 per cent to £10.2m. Despite earlier private warnings that it would make no more than £18.5m for the year as a whole, one cannot rule out profits of £22m before taking account of the £2.5m profit on property sales than the company expects. This would be a distinct advance on the £15.3m made in the last full year.

Deliveries of fletton brick in the first half were up 10 per cent. Production is now running at more than 10 per cent higher than in 1982, with higher levels expected.

London Brick
Half-year to 30.6.83.
Pretax profit £10.2m (£7.5m).
Stated earnings 4.41p (3.71p).
Turnover £73.4m (£69.5m).
Net interim/final dividend 1.2681p (0.9755p).
Share price 85.5p up 2p Yield 4.6%.

These figures suggest that slowly but surely London Brick is putting its house in order. It has decentralised its management and subsidiary structure and its return on capital and sales seems to be improving almost daily.

Unfortunately, all this has been somewhat marred by the debacle with Ibstock Johnsen, the Leicester brickmaker which London Brick has been trying to acquire for seven months. The company went through a lengthy and costly Monopolies Commission investigation

London Brick first described Ibstock as "expensive" at 160p ashare, and then offered 180p, only to be sent packing.

London Brick has some way to go, despite its undoubted progress, before ceasing to look vulnerable to a bid for itself.

Fewer bad weather claims help Pearl

By Our Financial Staff

Fewer claims arising from bad weather in the first quarter helped Pearl Assurance to raise interim net profits from £5.24m to £7.01m.

The interim dividend has been raised by 26 per cent to 12p net and the company promises that the final will be at least as much as last year's 18p net.

The major change was the fall in the underwriting loss on general branch business from £5.64m to £3.65m. Investment income, by contrast, went up fractionally from £4.19m to £4.35m. In unerwriting the significant improvement was on the British business, the loss on which declined to £2.69m from £4.74m. The loss on overseas underwriting and reinsurance rose slightly to £960,000.

Pearl Assurance
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £700,000 (loss £1.45m)
Net interim dividend 12p
Share price 702 Yield 6.1
Dividend payable 7.10.83

The stockholders' proportion of the surplus on the life business increased from £4.96m to £6.27m, but since no new actual valuation is made for the first half the figures should not be taken as a guide for the whole year.

Premium income on the industrial branch life business accruing to the parent company was £78.5m compared with £72.5m for the same period last year. New premiums are running at an annual rate of £15m, up from £13.7m.

Hawley earnings surge to £5.1m

By Jonathan Clare

The expected jump in half-time profits from Hawley Group, the last of a stream of figures from Mr Michael Ashcroft's companies this week, turned up on cue yesterday.

After the rise in profits from £1.7m to £5.1m, the City now expects Hawley to make about £13.5m for the year.

The shares lost 10p to 175p yesterday as investors took profits after the recent rise in the share price. This gives the group a market capitalization of £9.3m.

Hawley has spent more than £60m in the United States, particularly on the security side where Electro-Protective is the main business. About half its total profits are now earned there.

Hawley Group
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £5.1m (£1.7m)
Stated earnings 5.2p (2.3p)
Turnover £51.4m (£16.5m)
Net interim dividend 1.32p (1.2p)
Share price 175p down 10p
Dividend payable 6.1.84

Yesterday, Mr Ashcroft and an old acquaintance, Mr David Wickens, of British Car Auctions, each bought 404,000 shares in ID & Rivlin. The company has a small fitted bathroom business which might fit with Hawley's fitted bedroom business.

David Crouch figures slide to new low

Half year pretax profits reported yesterday by Derek Crouch, the open cast mining and construction company, fell to a new low of £177,000, compared with last year's first half of £414,000.

Profits have been on the slide since 1980 when the group produced full year figures of nearly £3m.

The interim dividend is being held at 1.63p. The shares were down 8p to 68p – down from a peak of 225p in 1981.

Mr Derek Crouch, chairman, said the company's construction side was looking for more private work to reduce dependence on public sector contracts.

"There are a number of substantial claims outstanding on completed work, but these will not be included in the accounts until they are settled. This may take some time because the negotiating procedure is lengthy," Mr Crouch said.

Derek Crouch
Half-year to 30.6.1983
Pretax profit £177,000 (£414,000)
Stated earnings 2.29p (1.68p)
Turnover £28.8m (£28.7m)
Net interim dividend 1.63p (1.63p)
Share price 68p
Yield 11.55%

Derek Crouch has taken complete control of Power Inc. which owns 20,000 acres of coal-bearing land in Pennsylvania by buying the 40 per cent interest held by two American fuel distribution firms for a nominal sum.

Turnover for the whole company was a shade up at £28.8m compared with £28.7m for the first six months of last year.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Sandvik
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax loss Skr 54m (£4.5m) (Profit Skr 90m)
Turnover Skr 4918m (£413m) (Skr 4709m)

Dura Mill
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £3,792 (£3,559)
Stated earnings 1.67p (6.97p)
Net dividend 0.6p (same)

KCA Drilling
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £3.3m (£3.6m)
Stated earnings 2.518p (2.23p)
Turnover £19.4m (£21m)
Net interim dividend 1.5p

Norsk Data
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit 24.7 Kr (£2.2) (12.7m Kr)
Turnover 309.6m Kr (£27m) (256m Kr)

● **Slough Estates:** Reporting pretax profits for the half-year to the end of last June up from £7.3m to £9.1m, Mr Nigel Bombs, the chairman of Slough Estates, said he was confident of further profit growth for the full year. He added that the company is pursuing a number of new developments, both in the United Kingdom and overseas. The interim dividend is being lifted from 1.25p to 1.525p.

● **Webber Electro Components** yesterday launched a rights issue of 288,000 shares on the basis of one for every seven held at £1.80 each. In the six months to the end of last March, the group increased its pretax profits from £104,000 to £154,000 on sales up from £460,000 to £637,000. The board is paying a same-again interim dividend of 1.75p and expects to maintain the final 1.75p.

Problem division under control says Blagden

By Andrew Cornelius

Blagden Industries, the steel drums, plastics and chemicals manufacturing company, yesterday reported a 12.5 per cent increase in pretac profits to £1.2m in the six months to June 26. Mr Ronald Sparrow, chairman, said the group has improved contributions from all its mainstream businesses apart from the electroplating division, where managament and quality problems led to losses of £239,000 at the interim stage compared with profits of £1,000 at the same stage last year.

However, he said that problems in this division are now under control and the losses will be at least halved im the second half of the year.

Elsewhere, improved profits came through from the drum and cask manufacturing division despite intensive competition, while profits trebled in the plastics moulding division. Chemicals and industrial protective equipment also performed strongly and are earmarked as areas for growth possibly by acquisition.

The board has recommended a 10 per cent increase in the interim dividend to 3.3p per share compared with last year. If the profits growth is maintained in the second half Mr Sparrow has indicated that there will be a further 10 per cent increase in the dividend at the final stage.

Blagden Industries		
Half-year to 26.6.83		
Pretax profit	£1.2m	(£1.06m)
Stated earnings	5.4p	(4.3p)
Turnover	£33m	(£31.65p)
Net interim dividend	3.3p	(3p)
Share price 106p down 2p		
Dividend payable 3.10.83		

Dividend up as Rotork profit slips

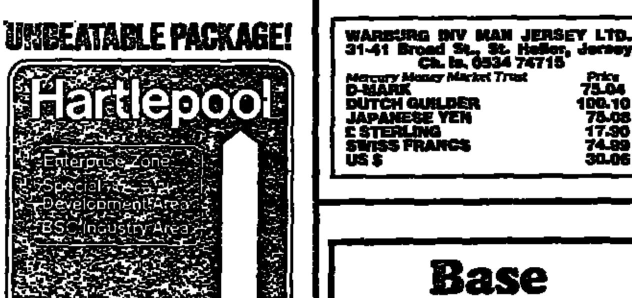
By Our Financial Staff

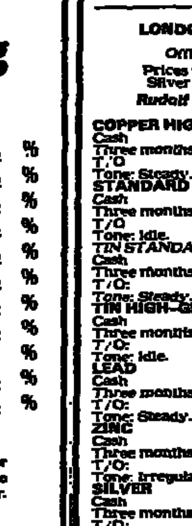
First half profits of the engineers Rotork slipped slightly to £1.57m, but a boosted interim divident of 1.75p is being recommended to reduce disparity between the interim and arrival payments.

Last year, when the company made £1.58m, pretax profits, an interim divident of 1.35p was declared, followed by a 2.15p final dividend.

Mr David Smith, finance director, said: "Life will be quite difficult in the second half. If we match the first half we will be pleased." No increase in demand for the company's value controls is foreseen.

Turnover was up from £12.57m to £13.1m but tax payments of £820,000 and earnings per share of 3.6p remained constant.





WARBURG INV MAN JERSEY LTD., 31-41 Broad St., St. Helier, Jersey, Ch. Is. 0534 74715	
Mercury Money Market Trust	Price
D-MARK	75.04
DUTCH GUILDER	100.10
JAPANESE YEN	75.08
£ STERLING	17.90
SWISS FRANCS	74.89
US $	30.06

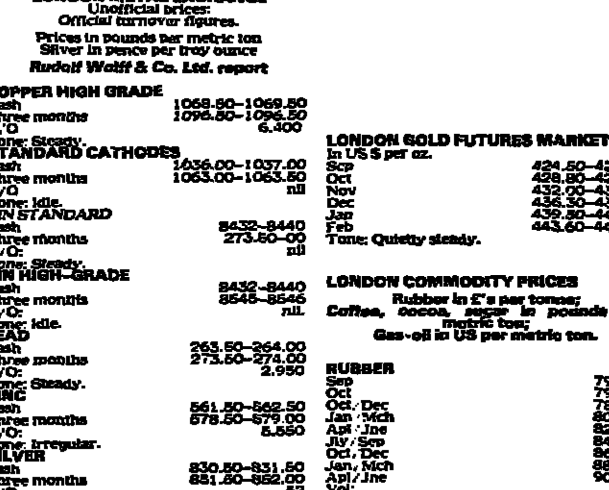
Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9½	%
Barclays	9½	%
BCCI	9½	%
Citibank Savings	†10¾	%
Consolidated Crds	9½	%
C. Hoare & Co	*9½	%
Lloyds Bank	9½	%
Midland Bank	9½	%
Nat Westminster	9½	%
TSB	9½	%
Williams & Glyn's	9½	%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7%; £50,000 and over, 8%.

COMMODITIES



LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices:
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	1068.50–1069.50
Three months	1096.50–1096.50
T/O	6,400
Tone: Steady.	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	1036.00–1037.00
Three months	1063.00–1063.50
T/O	nil
Tone: Idle.	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	8432–8440
Three months	273.50–00
T/O:	nil
Tone: Steady.	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	8432–8440
Three months	8545–8546
T/O:	nil.
Tone: Idle.	
LEAD	
Cash	263.50–264.00
Three months	273.50–274.00
T/O:	2.950
Tone: Steady.	
ZINC	
Cash	561.50–562.50
Three months	578.50–579.00
T/O:	5.550
Tone: Irregular.	
SILVER	
Cash	830.50–831.50
Three months	851.50–852.00
T/O:	52
Tone: Steadier.	

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.

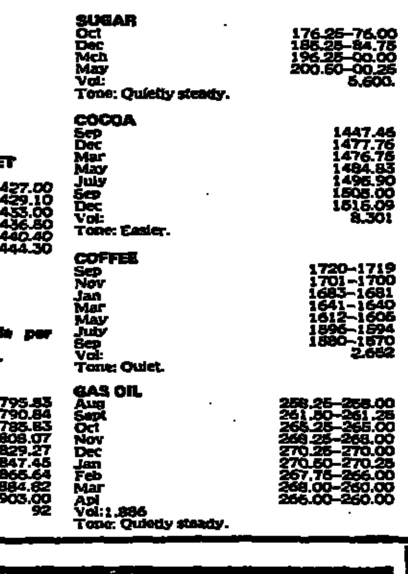
Sep	424.50–427.00
Oct	428.80–429.10
Nov	432.00–433.00
Dec	436.30–436.80
Jan	439.50–440.40
Feb	443.60–444.30

Tone: Quietly steady.

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton;
Gas-oil in US per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Sep	795.85
Oct	790.84
Oct/Dec	785.83
Jan/Mch	808.07
Apl/Jne	829.27
Jly/Sep	847.45
Oct/Dec	865.64
Jan/Mch	884.82
Apl/Jne	903.00
Vol:	92

Tone: Very quiet.



SUGAR	
Oct	176.25–76.00
Dec	185.25–84.75
Mch	196.25–00.00
May	200.50–00.25
Vol:	5.600.

Tone: Quietly steady.

COCOA	
Sep	1447.46
Dec	1477.76
Mar	1476.75
May	1484.83
July	1496.90
Sep	1505.00
Dec	1515.09
Vol:	8.301

Tone: Easier.

COFFEE	
Sep	1720–1719
Nov	1701–1700
Jan	1683–1681
Mar	1641–1640
May	1612–1605
July	1596–1594
Sep	1580–1570
Vol:	2.652

Tone: Quiet.

GAS OIL	
Aug	258.25–258.00
Sept	261.50–261.25
Oct	265.25–265.00
Nov	268.25–268.00
Dec	270.25–270.00
Jan	270.50–270.25
Feb	267.75–266.00
Mar	268.00–260.00
Apl	266.00–260.00
Vol:1.886	

Tone: Quietly steady.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Sept	4	4121
Dec	10	4157
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Stable.		
STERLING		
Sept	330	15250
Dec	86	15245
Mar'84	–	15260
Comment: Uncertain.		
D-MARK		
Sept	7	3801
Dec	91	3845
Mar'84	–	3885
Comment: Mixed.		
SWISS FRANC		
Sept	3	4659
Dec	–	4725
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Firmer.		
EURODOLLARS		
Sept	806	9000
Dec	1263	8958
Mar'84	33	8928
June'84	3	8908
Sep'84	2	8890
Comment: Strong.		
SHORT STERLING		
Sept	327	9027
Dec	183	8997
Mar'84	6	8962
June'84	5	8927
Sep'84	–	8916
Comment: Quiet.		
GILTS		
Sept	2678	10216
Dec	291	10407
Mar'84	1	10326
June'84	–	10312
Sept'84	–	10230
Comment: Mixed.		

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on August 24:
GB: Cattle, 92.70p per kg lw (–0.26).
GB: Sheep, 122.41p per kg est d c w (+14.88).
GB: Pigs, 66.59p per kg lw (–2.08).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. up 8.2 per cent, ave. price, 93.31p (–0.46).
Sheep nos. down 16.1 per cent, ave. price, 123.84p (+14.90).
Pig nos. up 5.7 per cent, ave. price, 66.59p (–2.08).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. down 13.9 per cent, ave. price, 89.92p (–0.10).
Sheep nos. down 10.6 per cent, ave. price, 109.54p (+12.27).

London Grain Futures Market

Month	WHEAT Close	BARLEY Close
Sep	£122.80	114.80
Nov	£125.10	117.80
Jan	£128.30	121.40
Mar	£131.30	124.40
May	£134.35	126.85
Jly	£137.90.	–

Total lots traded
Wheat: 182
Barley: 367

WALL STREET

	Aug 23	Aug 22		Aug 23	Aug 22		Aug 23	Aug 22
AMF Inc	16⅝	15⅞	Fst Intst Bncp	42⅝	43	Polaroid	28⅝	28⅞
AMR	27⅞	28⅝	Fst Penn Corp	6⅞	6⅞	PPG Ind	60⅝	60
Allied Chem	50½	50⅝	Ford	54⅝	55⅞	Proctor Gamble	51⅝	52⅞
Allied Stores	48	48½	GAF Corp	15½	15⅛	Pub Ser El & Gas	23½	23⅞
Allis Chalmers	16⅝	16⅝	GTE Corp	41⅝	43½	Raytheon	46⅝	49⅛
Alcoa	43⅝	46⅝	Gen Dynamics	48	51	RCA Corp	28⅝	36
Amax Inc	27⅞	27⅝	Gen Electric	47⅛	47⅞	Republic Steel	22⅞	22⅞
Amerada Hess	33	34	Gen Foods	44	44⅝	Reynolds Ind	52⅝	53½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Metal	34	34½

Improved trading and performance reflected in substantial increase in interim dividend

Interim profits up by 36%

(1) Unaudited Consolidated Results on the Historic Cost Accounting Basis	6 months to 30 June '83	6 months to 30 June '82	year to 31 Dec '82
	£'000	£'000	£'000
TURNOVER	73,405	69,544	137,456
OPERATING PROFIT	9,608	8,054	16,117
Interest Paid	230	968	1,657
	9,378	7,086	14,460
Investment Income	159	106	326
	9,537	7,192	14,786
Share of Profits of an Associated Company	613	266	542
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	10,150	7,458	15,328
Taxation: Group Companies	3,773	2,595	4,133
Associated Company	201	94	227
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION AND BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	6,176	4,769	10,968
Extraordinary Items	847	323	829
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO STOCKHOLDERS	5,329	4,446	10,139
EARNINGS PER ORDINARY STOCK UNIT (Basic), adjusted for the 1:1 scrip issue	4.41p	3.71p	8.53p

Year to 31 December 1982 figures are an abridged version of the unqualified audited accounts which were delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

In the first half of 1983 profit before tax was 36% up on the equivalent period of 1982.

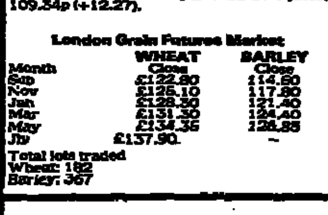
Demand for bricks produced by London Brick products is buoyant. Deliveries of Oxford Clay fletton bricks are ten per cent up on last year and the order book is strong. Since May production has been increased and is now running ten per cent ahead of 1982. Impressive results in our non-fletton range have also been achieved with Weald Clay stock bricks produced by the Company's new plant at Clockhouse in Surrey. The refurbished Arlesey Works designed to make Gault stock bricks has also come on stream.

The two other new operating companies created in last year's reorganisation have made an excellent start. London Brick Engineering have won a £5.5 million contract to design, build and commission a brickworks in Swaziland with a production of 50 million bricks per year. Work has begun on site and shipments of machinery manufactured by London Brick Engineering in the United Kingdom will commence next month. London Brick Property have successfully sold some 260 houses which were surplus to our requirements. The Proceeds of these sales will be received later in the year and the profit, amounting to approximately £2.5 million, will form part of the trading profit at the end of the year. London Brick Landfill continues to expand its operations and is making an important contribution to overall profits. Croydex is also ahead, helped by a growth in exports. At Banbury Alton the sale of Homes and Gardens this spring included write offs which are shown as an extraordinary item in the interim figures.

The results have benefited from a full six-months profits from our associated company Brick and Pipe Industries of Australia, which continues to do well.

The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 1.2681p (net) per Ordinary Stock Unit of 25p in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1983 (1982 0.9755p per Unit net). The dividend, which is adjusted for the Scrip issue, is 30 per cent up on that for 1982 and will be paid on 31st October, 1983, to members on the Ordinary Stock Register at 16th September, 1983.

London Brick PLC
London Brick House
12 York Gate, London NW1 4QL



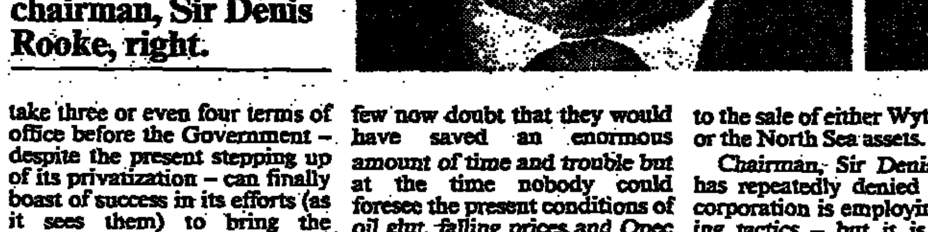


Privatization – 3: Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent, on problems facing the Government

Why rolling back the state frontiers is so tortuous







Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor and former Energy Minister, has shown that political clout and determination can clear a path through the undergrowth. Yet selling off British Gas's oil assets has been a slow process with the opposition of the board and its chairman, Sir Denis Rooke, right.

When Mrs Thatcher first took office in 1979, Britain apparently had two state-owned oil companies, the 78-year-old commercially independent BP and the three-year-old British National Oil Corporation.

The Conservatives came to power intent on reducing their holding in BP and abolishing or at least neutering BNOC, on the familiar grounds that there was no justification for the state to be in oil, and certainly not on the interventionist lines envisaged for Mr Wedgwood Benn's BNOC.

It is one of the more peculiar ironies therfore that, four years later, the number of partly or wholly owned state oil companies has actually gone up from two to three – and from next week the Government will add a fourth to the list.

September 1 sees the birth of Enterprise Oil, a special holding company set up by the Department of Energy to manage the North Sea oil assets formerly owned by the British Gas corporation until such time as the Government decides the best way of privatizing them. The new company is recruiting management and secretaries.

In addition to this wholly-owned new baby, the Government still has 39 per cent of the shares in BP (although another 7 per cent is due to be sold this autumn), 49 per cent of Britoil (floated last year) and 100 per cent of BNOC, the oil trading company that the Government insisted – to some surprise – on keeping when it split off BNOC's exploration and production interests to create Britoil.

Technically, too, the valuable Wytch Farm oil field in Dorset is still state-owned, although negotiations to sell this asset to a consortium of British oil companies are finally – after two years of opposition from its owners, British Gas – close to being concluded.

For an ellegedly radical privatizing government, this state of affairs is undoubtedly bizarre – almost as surprising as the spectacle this year of such an ardent free marketeer as Mr Nigel Lawson (fresh from his skilful efforts as energy minister at bolstering world oil prices) explaining to dubious backbench Tory MPs the virtues and necessity of having a state-owned oil trading company.

In fact, the long-running and still unfinished saga of the Government's efforts to "roll back the frontiers of the state" in the oil business illustrates perfectly many of the reasons why privatization has so far proved such an uphill – and accident-prone – struggle for Mrs Thatcher and her Cabinet.

It also explains why there are many who believe that it will take three or even four terms of office before the Government – despite the present stepping up of its privatization – can finally boast of success in its efforts (as it sees them) to bring the nationalized industries to book.

Ministers' experience in the last four years with their attempts to privatize BNOC and the British Gas corportation's oil assets has underlined that shifting from the public to the private sector is a long, complex and torturous business, it is littered with technical,

> 'Even favoured state chiefs resisted some sell-offs'

legal and political obstacles as well as false leads and the occasional decisive intervention of external circumstances.

In BNOC's case, for example, it was the oil price rises and supply uncertainties of 1979, promoted by the Iranian revolution, that played a decisive role in persuading the Cabinet that it should keep the rump of BNOC as a state oil trading company.

It they had stuck to their original impulse to abolish BNOC altogether, selling its North Sea assets *en bloc* to BP, few now doubt that they would have saved an enormous amount of time and trouble but at the time nobody could foresee the present conditions of oil glut, falling prices and Opec disarray.'

In the event, it was not until last year that Mr Lawson was able to get his Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Act on the statute book, opening the way for the sale of Britol and the British Gas North Sea assets. This was after ministers and officials had wasted months exploring alternative ways of privatizing the corporation, including the idea of a free hand out of BNOC bonds to all taxpayers.

At the same time it took nearly three years before officials finally found a way of sorting out the complex legal tangle of the participation agreements between BNOC and the oil companies, which were designed to give the state access to 51 per cent of all oil produced in the North Sea.

Unravelling then was a "Promethean task", according to Mr David Howell, Mr Lawson's predecessor as energy secretary, and a man whose indecisiveness is held by many to have contributed to the slow rate of progress.

With British Gas's oil assests, on top of similar legal and contractual problems, the Government has had to contend with the unstinting opposition of the corporation's board to the sale of either Wytch Farm or the North Sea assets.

Chairman, Sir Denis Rooke has repeatedly denied that the corporation is employing delaying tactics – but it is evident that as an unwilling seller it has not hurried things along.

This is one reason why the Department of Energy has adopted the otherwise unlikely tactic of setting up its own oil company to hold British Gas's North Sea assets. It wants to make sure that it controls the disposal itself rather than risk leaving it to the corporation.

In fact, opposition from state industry chairmen is one of the toughest obstacles the Government claims to have faced in its privatization campaign.

Even favoured chairmen such as Sir Michael Edwardes at BL and Sir Robert Atkinson of British Shipbuilders have resisted attempts to sell off their profitable operations in favour of the long-term benefits of preserving integrated corporations – a perfectly understandable tactic that has nevertheless effectively delayed the privatization process.

The Government has retaliated not only by appointing sympathetic state industry chairmen such as Lord King at British Airways to hurry through the privatization process, but also (in the case of Sir Walter Marshall at the CEGB for example) by setting them clear and publicly stated objectives of introducing private capital into their operations. How far this succeeds in clearing the logjam remains to be seen.

The legislative and technical hurdles also remain, especially now that the relatively easy privatization candidates – such as Cable & Wireless which was already operated as a Companies Act company – have, by common consent, mostly been returned to the private sector already.

> 'Unravelling oil pacts was a Promethean task'

While the Government has powers to dispose of parts of BL, British Shipbuilders, British Steel and Rolls-Royce (and is pushing its British Telecom bill through Parliament again), it has still to find time for bills to privatize its second rank candidates such as the National Bus Company, the Royal Ordnance Factories and the British Airports Authority.

The more radical long-term aims favoured by some rightwing idealogues such as breaking up the coal board and the electricity industry are even further away.

According to one closely involved Whitehall official, the averge lead time for preparing a coroporation for privatization is between two and three years – and that is assuming it does not run into delay caused by general elections or political and technical mishaps.

The need to settle on a suitable capital structure can lead to protracted and bitter argument, as happened over Britoil, for example, while establishing suitable regulatory agencies for telecommunications or other natural monopolies sch as gas and electricity can and does keep civil servants occupied for months.

In addition, the Government has to grapple with the market constraints of bringing a succession of lare corporations to the stock market. Although the argument about crowding out is complex, it is clear that the British Telecom and British Airways issues will absorb more than half the funds investment institutions can spare for new equity investment over the next three to four years.

After Britoil and Amersham, ministers are acutely sensitive to the need to get the timing and pricing of issues right, although with the election out of the way this may be someing that they can afford to treat with greater aplomb.

Despite these constraints, the Government is clearly confident that it will be able to push through an accelerated programme of privatization in the next five years.

Apart from being four years further down the "learning curve", Mr Lawson's experieince with Britoil has shown – notwithstanding the peculiarities of the sprawling state oil asset portfolio – that political clout and determination can clear a path through the undergrowth.

Rightwing advocates of further plentiful doses of privatization continue to complain about the institutional obstacles to radixal change, particularly in the Civil Service.

The Institute of Directors, for example, was exercised two years ago by the fact that privatization, while popular with the world at large, being held up by a few key enemies in key places.

"They are concentrated not only in the Labour Party and among trade union officials but also at the "Yes Minister" level of the Civil Service and in the media, where they have an influence out of proportion to their numbers", claimed an internal memo. Even the facts, it seems, conspire.

Financial notebook

Identity crisis of index-linked gilts

A secure, long-term investment is all very well and good for those seeking such protection, but for market operators interested primarily in a quick return the attraction will be rather less. So it is with index-linked gilts. Their performance over the two years since they were launched has prompted the abundant City cynics to suggest that the absence of a bull market to date means the absence of one in the future. Index-linking is dismissed as a failure.

Leaving aside for the moment the long-term argument, it must be true that a market which has not generated significant profits for traders is also likely to be a market which has won few friends among genuine investors. Last year, of course, was an annus mirabilis in the conventional gilts market, where those crafty enough to have bought long dated issues at the beginning of the year made a 50 per cent profit.

Index-linked gilts, by contrast, have languished since Sir Geoffrey Howe extended their favours to the populace at large in his 1982 Budget. The falling interest rates and declining inflation which enthused the conventional market were bad for stocks whose raison d'etre was protection against inflationary ravages. It has not been, therefore, the fault of index-linking as such that profits in that market have been scarce.

But it does not follow that profits will always be hard to make in the index-linked market. Attention is frequently directed towards nominal interest rates, but that begs the question of how the market sees index-linked stock. Should an index-linked security be regarded as a taxed interest stock, or should it be compared with other investments which are supposed to retain their real capital value (property and gold are cited, somewhat dubiously)?

Obviously, index-linked gilts heve qualities which set them apart from conventional government stock. Not only is the real value of the capital guaranteed, but the interest rate is real to the extent that it is tied to the inflation-adjusted capital value of the bond. What matters, however, is the implication that a real gilt return should be compared with real interest rates, expressed as the long term nominal interest rate minus anticipated inflation.

Such rates, it can be argued, reflect the course of the real economy, whereas the nominal interest rates which set conventional gilt prices are chiefly at the moment a response to monetary phenomena. On the evidence of the past few months real long term interest rates are drifting upwards.

The circle is completed by the almost obsessive concern demonstrated by markets round the world for the state of the American money supply and Federal budget. A rise in nominal interest rates was expected for months and that superficially would be bad for all fixed interest securities. But what is important for index-linked securities is the relationship between the resulting long term real interest rates and the redemption yield offered by the stock.

On the assumption of inflation running at 7 per cent redemption yields on the nine index-linked stocks in issue range from around 4 per cent for the 2 per cent I.L. 1988 to 3 per cent for the 2½ per cent I.L. 2016 yields on stocks due for redemption at the turn of the century are around £3.25. All other things being equal, the price of index-linked stock should start to go up when real long term interest rates fall towards those yields.

The catch, however, is that real rates may be declining because nominal rates are also on the way down, in which case conventional gilt prices should rise with index-linked prices.

But there are two major differences: nominal rates and real rates will not move with equal speed if they are not responding to the same impulses; and index-linked gilts have shown themselves in their brief history to be much more volatile.

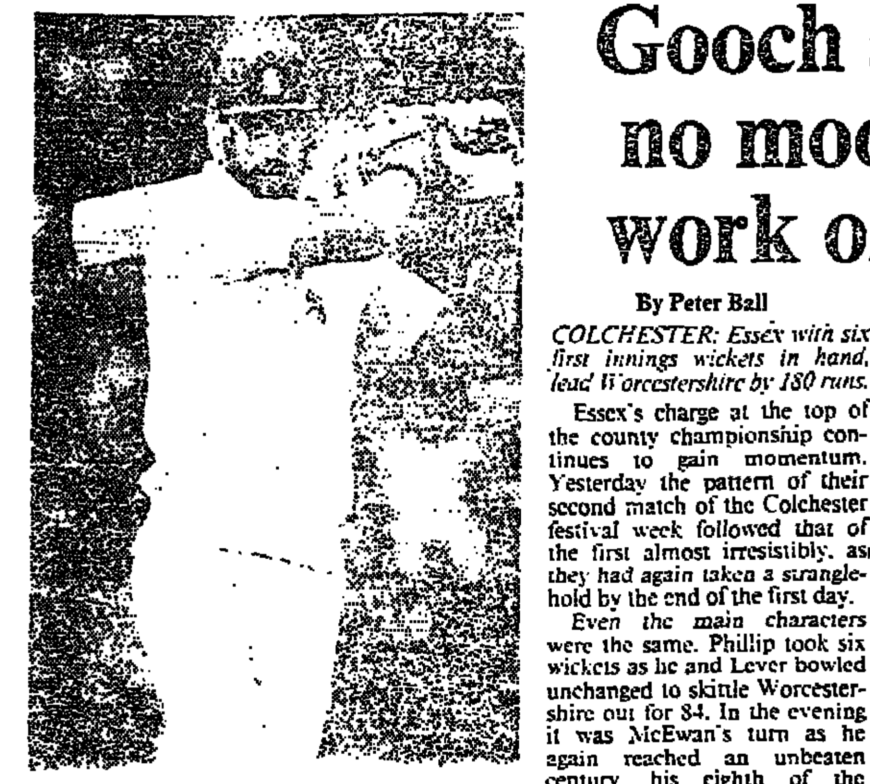
A bull market in index-linked stocks is, therefore, possible, but the complexities are such that the genuine long term investor might do as well to sit tight. Index-linked gilts are certainly gilt-edged in the sense that the capital is guaranteed by the Government, but in other respects thay behave rather differently.

Michael Prest

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Cricket: Essex gain momentum while Middlesex again flag





By the left: the right-handed Gooch who hit his second 100 of the season.

Gooch and McEwan in no mood to waste fine work of Essex bowlers

By Peter Ball

COLCHESTER: Essex with six first innings wickets in hand, lead Worcestershire by 180 runs.

Essex's charge at the top of the county championship continues to gain momentum. Yesterday the pattern of their second match of the Colchester festival week followed that of the first almost irresistibly, asi they had again taken a stranglehold by the end of the first day.

Even the main characters were the same. Phillip took six wickets as he and Lever bowled unchanged to skittle Worcestershire out for 84. In the evening it was McEwan's turn as he again reached an unbeaten century, his eighth of the season, almost nonchaniantly savaging the bowling in partnership with Gooch.

*They ensured that the advan*tage their bowlers had given them would not be wasted.

Worcestershire's problems began the moment they lost the toss and were asked to bet under heavy cloud, the sultry, hazy atmoshphere providing perfect conditions for the swing of Lever and Phillip, who, *in* their current mood, do not need *much help*.

Scott was dropped twice, amid much playing and missing, but just as the bowlers wre beginning to adopt the somewhat aggrieved, put-upon expressions to which that pessimistic race are prone, the breakthrough at last arrived in the twelfth over. With the score at 36 Phillip once again found the edge of McEvoy's bat and David East's gloves proved less fallible than the hands of this colleagues.

That immediately dispelled any thoughts Gletcher may have had of resting his strike bowlers, and Worcestershire's *torment began in earnest*. Three overs and five runs later the *usually obdurate* Ormrod was bowled off his pads, offering no stroke. Another three overs and Patel, acting captain in the absence of the injured Neale, chopped a bouncing ball on to his stumps. In the same Curtis edged a four through the slips at catchable height.

They were the last runs to come off the bat for five overs, *during which the heart (if it can* be so described) of the batting was removed. In the nineteenth over Lever at last put the limping Scott out of his misery with a brute of a ball which pitched on middle and leg and hit the off stump.

Thge nexg over was even more destructive, *in spite of* another slip catch going to ground. The *hapless* Curtis edged again and Humphires followed suit first ball. Inchmore averte the hat-trick and Weston, who had begun almost as undertainly as his predecessors, at last raised the siege a little. But with only the tail left he had little support and he was last out, inevitably edging the gall to slip, in the second over after lunch.

When Essex's innings began it coincided exactly with the arrival of the sun. It had not come to stay beyond tea, but its arrival was symbolic as Gooch moved with assurance, to his second century of the season. McEwan, who survivded a lop edge to the wicketkeeper when he was 66, was even *more* punishing and needs only *another 48 this morning* to claim his 2,000 runs for the season.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

M S A McEvoy c D E East b Phillip	15
M S Scott b Lever	23
J A Ormrod b Lever	3
*D N Patel b Phillip	3
T S Curtis c Gooch b Phillip	4
M J Weston c Hardie b Phillip	28
†D J Humphries c McEwan b Phillip	0
J D Inchmore b Lever	0
R M Ellcock c Hardie b Phillip	0
S P Perryman c D E East b Lever	3
A P Pridgeon not out	2
Extras (l-b 1, n-b 2)	3
Total (35.5 overs)	84

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–36, 2–41, 3–46, 4–50, 5–50, 6–50, 7–59, 8–62, 9–76, 10–84.

BOWLING: Lever 17-7-43-4; Phillip 16.5-3-38-6.

ESSEX: First Innings

G A Gooch l-b-w b Patel	103
C Gladwin l-b-w b Ellcock	20
B R Hardie l-b-w b Inchmore	13
K S McEwan not out	118
*K W R Fletcher b Patel	2
K R Pont not out	2
Extras (l-6, n-b 1)	6
Total (4 wkts, 65 overs)	264

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–41, 2–65, 3–226, 4–248.

Bonus Points: Worcs 1, Essex 7.

Umpires: C T Spencer and B Leadbetter.



By the right: the left-handed Barlow who hit his fourth 100 of the season.

Payne takes the pleasure out of the balm from Barlow's bat

By Marcus Williams

LORD'S: Middlesex have scored 243 for seven against Surrey.

Middlesex's morale, bruised in recent weeks by injuries, defeats and their displacement by Essex from the top of the championship table, is *in much need of balm*. With their score 189 for one and Barlow having reached his fourth century of the summer, it seemed shortly after 5.0 yesterday that it was on the way.

However, in the pursuit of the bonus points required to keep them in touch with rampant Essex, Middlesex lost six wickets for 45 runs, three of them in five overs of Payne's *medium pace, and at the* end of the day they had slipped further behind the leaders.

On a murky morning, in which 65 minutes were lost to bad light, Knight chose to field first; his decision was influenced, no doubt, by traces of damp on the pitch at the Pavilion end after recent rain and the threat of what the Middlesex bowlers might do.

In the event the pitch proved too *slow for Clarke, and the spinners,* Pocock, Needham and Curtis, scarcely turned a ball off line.

Middlesex were given an excellent start by the two left-handers, Barlow and *Miller, this year's Oxford* University secretary, playing his second championship match as deputy for the injured Slack. Miller looked a well-organized batsman in an opening stand of 91 before injudiciously chopping a straight ball from Needham on to his off-stump in the fourty-second over.

Needham, *incidentally, replaced* Monkhouse, who broke a finger in the last match at Hove; Payne, unaccustomedly taking the new ball, was in the side for Thomas, *England's latest recruit*.

Barlow continued to make good progress and punished the loose ball. He had a slice of luck when 55, pulling Pocock high to the Tavern rails, *where Richards, attempting* the catch one-handed, could only tip the ball over the boundary fence. Because of a damaged hand Richards spent the day in the *outfield, between overs commuting* many miles the length of the Mound and Tavern boundary. Stewart kept wicket.

With Radley fighting doggedly as ever and Barlow showing increased fluency in his driving – and past 100 – *Middlesex had advanced to 189* off 73 overs and maximum batting points were just possible.

Their hopes evaporated in the next 11 overs as five wickets *tumbled for 27 runs, Radley* leg-before as he tried to turn the ball to the on-side, and Barlow held at deep square leg as he tried to hook Clarke for the second four in an over. He had batted for 245 minutes, hitting 13 fours in addition to the six.

Ellis, of the same *almae matres* (Haileybury and St Edmund Hall) as Miller, got his head down and restrained his natural instincts by *scoring 11 runs in the final 85* minutes, He had useful support from Williams and James.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings

G D Barlow c Butcher b Clarke	113
A J T Miller b Needham	43
C T Radley lbw b Payne	27
K P Tomlins c Stewart b Payne	4
R G P Ellis not out	11
*J E Emburey b Clarke	11
†P R Downton b Payne	1
N F Williams c Curtis b Pocock	9
K D James not out	5
Extras (b 5, lb 8, nb 6)	19
Total (7 wkts, 97 overs)	243

P H Edmunds and W W Daniel to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–91, 2–188, 3–197, 4–201, 5–214, 6–216, 7–234.

Bonus Points (to date): Middx 2, Surrey 3.

SURREY: A R Butcher, D B Pauline, †A J Stewart, *R D V Knight, M A Lynch, C J Richards, I R PAYNE, A Needham, S T Clarke, P I Pocock and I J Curtis.

Umpires: J W Holder and R Palmer.

No stopping Kallicharran

By Peter Marson

Edgbaston: Warwickshire have scored 296 for four against Sussex.

Warwickshire's continuing interest in the upper echelons of the *county championships coincides* with the continuing success of Alvin Kallicharran. He has been chipping away at a rich seam in runs just recently, and his 100 yesterday was *the third in his last seven innings,* which have produced 591 runs.

His form now is in marked contrast to an indifferent start to the season, when he was at odds with *himself, scoring 571 runs in 20* innings. Sussex encountered a changed man, and he was often at his brilliant best in making 152, which included 24 fours in a stay of *214 minutes*.

Sussex got their man in the end, Green making a splendid diving catch on the long-leg boundary, and in the nick of time before bad light *stopped play 80 minutes before the* close.

Edgbaston was a grey and gloomy place when Gifford, Warwickshire's acting captain, won the toss and *chose to bat. Stygian light did not* improve, but by the time the umpires brought their light meters into play, Kallicharran and Warwickshire were *going so well that the* batsmen decided to stay put.

At that time, not much had gone the way of Sussex. By lunch when Warwickshire had picked their way to 94 for two in 39 overs, Barclay had repeatedly shuffled his pack of *bowlers as he searched in vain for a* suitable solution. When at length Sussex did break through, it was by way of a poor stroke by Lloyd, who fell to a catch behind off Reeve.

Later, when Barclay made one of his seven changes in pace and directions a ball from Pigott hurried through low down to rap Smith's *front pad, and with 36 overs gone,* that amounted to the second success of Sussex, and their last until Amiss had been rounded up. By then, Warwickshire had taken their score *on by another 135 runs in 41 overs.* Kallicharan had contributed 91 runs, and command had been put in question but once, when a hurried stroke offered a chance to Imran to *second slip.*

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings

T A Lloyd c Gould b Reeve	33
K D Smith lbw b Pigott	36
A I Kallicharran c Green b Pigott	152
D L Amiss b C M Wells	36
†G W Humpage not out	16
R I H B Dyer not out	6
Extras (b 1, lb 5, w 5, nb 6)	17
Total (4 wkts, 89 overs)	296

*P A Smith, C M Old, D Thorne, *N Gifford and* W Hogg to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–59, 2–90, 3–225, 4–296.

Bonus Points (to date): Warwicks 3, Sussex 1.

SUSSEX: G D Mendis, A M Green, *J R T Barclay, Imran Khan, J R P Heath, C M Wells, A P Wells, †I J Gould, A C S Pigott, D A Reeve and C E Waller. Umpires: W E Alley and D O Oslear.

MINOR COUNTIES

WEYMOUTH: Cornwall 208 (T. J. Angove 54, J. M. H. Graham-Brown 61) and 20 for 0 wkt: Dorset 31 (A H Watts 6 for 21) and 148 (A Kennedy 62: S Gral 4 for 19, A H Watts 4 for 68). Cornwall won by 10 wickets.

Nantwich: Cheshire 188 for 5 dec (M C O'Brien 56, T Bailey 55 not out) and 272 for 3 dec (Mudassar Nazar 134 not out, O'Brien 66) Devon 183 for 5 dec (G Wallen 112) and 177 for 5 (J H Edwards 66 not out). Match drawn.

KEYNSHAM: Somerset II 167 (K Arnold 4 for 65, S R Porter 4 for 30) and 172 (S R Porter 7 for 90): Oxfordshire 126 (M D Harman 4 for 35) and 180 (P J Robinson 5 for 54). Somerset won by 53 runs.

Clift puts an end to fretting

By Richard Streeton

Folkestone: Kent, with seven first innings wickets in hand, are 93 behind Leicestershire.

Batting seldom looked easy *throughout an overcast, gloomy* day. The adjacent Downs were blurred by sea fret and a cold wind off the Channel made an anorak and a car rug useful accessories. The ball *swung but the pitch could not be* blamed for all the low scores, though it is permissible to wonder if it will last.

Tolchard was probably thankful *to win the toss though equally,* he must have been appalled when inside two hours Leicestershire were 89 for 6. Clift, aided by a little luck, and Steele, showing all the family *flair for a crisis, then added 91 in 36* overs and Leicestershire's innings lasted until teatime. Kent were unfortunate that before these two became entrenched, they lost Baptiste with a strained side.

Baptiste made the early break-*through with three for 14 in 23 balls.* Butcher had led a brisk start against the new ball before he lifted a catch to extra cover in Baptiste's second over. Balderstone was beaten by a *ball that kept low and at the other* end Cowdrey, in his first over, bowled Davidson off his pads.

Kent's next two successes were both unusual. Briers, trying to hook, missed the ball but his helmet fell off and dislodged the leg bail. Then *Baptiste* retired and Dilley, coming on to complete the over, had Whittaker held at short leg first ball he bowled. In the next over Tolchard ran himself out. He played Cowdrey to mid-on and was unable to beat Taylor's direct throw to the stumps.

Clift, scoring freely past gully's right hand, struck the ball more firmly in the early part of his three-hour innings than he did later. Clift *survived a confident appeal for a* catch behind when 17 and gave hard chances to gully and long leg at 39 and 59. Steele finally fell to a low, tumbling catch at short midwicket.

Kent survived Ferris's opening spell, though Benson, when six, *should have been held at second slip* against him. Taylor was out to Clift, offering no stroke, and Aslett played on to Agnew off his glove. Benson and Hinks made some forceful hits *prior to a brief stoppage for bad light* before Hinks drove a catch to cover

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings

J C Balderstone, l-b-w b Baptiste	22
I P Butcher, c Dilley, b Baptiste	29
N E Briers, hit wkt, b Baptiste	8
B F Davison, b Cowdrey	4
J Whittaker, c Benson, b Dilley	15
P B Clift, not out	70
*R W Tolchard, run out	8
J F Steele, c Hinks, b Underwood	26
G J Parson, c and b Cowdrey	1
J P Agnew, c Benson, b Dilley	5
G Ferris, l-b-w, b Dilley	5
Extras (l-b 7, w 2, n-b 4)	13
Total (73 overs)	206

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–43, 2–54, 3–61, 4–65, *5–80, 6–89, 7–180, 8–190, 9–199, 10–206.*

BOWLING: Dilley, 18.5–3–53–3; Ellison, 16–3–65–0; Baptiste, 9.1–3–21–3; Underwood, *18–12–18–1; Cowdrey, 11–2–36–2.*

KENT: First Innings

N R Taylor b Clift	23
M R Benson not out	45
D G Aslett b Agnew	12
S G Hinks c Briers b Agnew	8
*C S Cowdrey not out	8
Extras (b 4, l-b 1, w 1, n-b 3)	9
Total (3 wkts, 29 overs)	113

E A Baptiste, †A P E Knott, G W Johnson, R M Ellison, G R Dilley and D L Underwood to bat.

Fall of wickets: 1–36, 2–61, 3–93.

Bonus Points (to date): Leics 3, Kent 4

Umpires: D G L Evans and *P B Wright.*

Getting a shock on reaching the ground

By Alan Gibson

BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire, with three wickets in hand, are 123 runs ahead of Somerset.

I am afraid I did not arrive at the ground until just about one o'clock, after some travelling misadventures (which had nothing to do with Didcot). I noticed at once that there was a large crowd enjoying the sunshine, and thought how pleasant was the scene. Then I glanced at the board: Somerset were 68 for eight. "What on earth has been going on?" *I asked a Somerset man. His answer* was succinct: "Green seamer. Put us in. Marshall." Further investigation confirmed that this was an accurate summary.

Marshall, though he had some trouble with his run up (seven no balls), took seven for 29, his best figures of the season. Somerset played a weakened side, partly to *give some senior men a rest – the* NatWest final is much on their minds – partly to give some youngsters more experience. Still Marshall must have taken a lot of *playing on such a pitch,* by anybody. And the catching was good.

When Hampshire went in – Somerset all out 76 – the pitch was a little easier, and likely to become more so in the sun, though I would not like to forecast its long term *future. Hampshire decided to go for* runs, to begin with, and must have been happy that Garner was not playing.

The score was 32 in the eighth over when *Greenidge* was out, a notable catch by Slocombe at cover. Slocombe is an exceptionally good fielder. The scoring rate then slowed, and when Terry was out at 51, leg before to *Popplewell,* it was the 20th over. During the innings, *Terry,* a much improved batsman, reached a thousand runs in a season for the first time.

The third man out, at 58, was Nicholas, caught at square leg off a full toss. He had not looked happy, possibly because he had not had an opportunity of bowling. Popplewell had so far been doing the damage, but Richards decided to give himself a bowl, and had Turner leg before. It was the 31st over when Hampshire went ahead.

Jesty was the man likliest to give them a decisive lead, but he was caught at the wicket, just after tea. Until now the Hampshire batting had been rather nervous, and the Somerset fielding sharp. However, Pocock and Marshall batted admirably, and with increasing confidence. Pocock must have felt that it had been a toss well worth winning.

SOMERSET: First Innings

J W Lloyds, c Jesty, b Marshall	0
J Wyatt, c Greenidge, b Tremlett	7
R L Ollis, c Parkes, b Marshall	13
N F M Popplewell, c Jesty, b Malone	15
*I V A Richards, c and b Tremlett	7
P Denning, c Parks, b Marshall	12
P A Slocombe, b Marshall	0
† T Gard, c Turner, b Marshall	5
G Palmer, not out	5
C Dredge, c Parks, b Marshall	4
S Booth, c Pocock, b Marshall	0
Extras (l-b 2, n-b 6)	8
Total (36.3 overs)	76

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–0, 2–16, 3–33, 4–41, 5–49, 6–53, 7–67, 8–68, 9–72, 10–76.

BOWLING: Marshall, 13.3-4-29-7; Malone, 7-2-17-1; Tremlett, 11-3-18-2; Jesty, 5-4-4-0.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings

C G Greenidge c Slocombe b Popplewell	13
V P Terry l-b-w b Popplewell	25
M C J Nicholas c Booth b Popplewell	14
T E Jesty c Gard b Popplewell	31
D R Turner l-b-w b Richards	3
*N E J Pocock c Gard b Booth	38
M D Marshall c Denning b Lloyds	50
N G Cowley not out	10
T M Tremlett not out	31
Extras (b 4, l-b 4, w 1, n-b 1)	10
Total (7 wkts, 73 overs)	197

†R J Parks and S J Malone to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–32, 2–51, 3–58, 4–73, 5–109, 6–173, 7–192.

Bonus points (to date): Som 3, Hants 5.

Umpires: J Birkenshaw and K Ibadulla.

FLY FISHING: The finalists from 14 regional beats of the Benson and Hedges championship have now been decided. Only the Loch Leven final has still to be fished. Now in its second year, it is the only national club competition of its kind in Britain. The final will be fished on Rutland Water, on Friday, September 16.

ROEHAMPTON: MCC for 2 dec (R E Hayward 100 not out: R T Hart 84 not out); Ireland 49 (A J Pollock 6 for 18) and 1 for no wkt.

Miller's grasp loosened by Simmons' century

BLACKPOOL: Derbyshire, all wickets standing, are 309 runs behind Lancashire.

Jack Simmons hit his second championship century of the season against Derbyshire at Blackpool yesterday. Lancashire were struggling at 150 for five, with Geoff Miller taking advantage of a slow turning wicket, when Simmons went in to turn things his way.

The 42-year-old all-rounder got off the mark with a six, completed his 50 with another and finished unbeaten on 101, having steered Lancashire to a formidable 315 for nine declared.

Simmons received help from Neil Fairbrother, wo his his eigth championship 50 of the season and then all the Lancashire tail-enders.

Miller finished with five for 98 off 45 overs. The former England spinner *dismissed Fowler (35),* Lloyd (4) and Hayes (19) for only 19 runs in a 15-over spell.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings

G Fowler c Fowler b Miller	35
S J O'Shaughnessy lbw b Finney	5
F C Hayes c Anderson b Miller	19
*C H Lloyd c Hampshire b Miller	4
J Abrahams c and b Moir	37
N H Fairbrother c Anderson b Miller	55
J Simmons not out	101
M Watkinson c and b Fowler	14
P J W Allott run out	10
†J Stanworth c Hampshire b Miller	14
L L McFarlane not out	0
Extras (l-b 7, n-b 10)	17
Total (9 wkts dec)	315

Score at 100 overs 258 for 7

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–30, 2–51, 3–57, 4–94, 5–150, 6–187, 7–230, 8–259, 9–312.

BOWLING: Holding 17-4-55-0; Tunnicliffe 15-4-46-0; Finney 6-1-24-1; Miller 45-14-98-5; Moir *24-8-49-1; Fowler 11-2-26-1.*

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings

†B J M Maher not out	4
I S Anderson not out	0
Extras (b 1, w 1)	2
Total (0 wkts, 5 overs)	6

*K J Barnett, A Hill, J H Hampshire, R J Finney, G Miller, W P Fowler, C J Tunnicliffe, M A Holding and D G Moir to bat.

Bonus Points: Lancs 3, Derby 3.

Umpires: C Cook and M J Kitchen

Larkins hits out

NORTHAMPTON: Glamorgan, with nine first-innings wickets in hand, are 250 runs behind Northamptonshire.

Wayne Larkins hit *more* than half his side's runs with his third century of the summer as Glamorgan bowled Northants out for 284 in 94.5 overs. The former England *opener took four hours to make 145,* including one six and 18 fours, after Cook, his captain, had won the toss and elected to bat in awkward, overcast conditions.

Only Cook, batting at number seven after surrendering his place as *opener* to the inexperienced Bamber, offered Larkins any serious support.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings

M J Bamber b Davis	5
W Larkins c Rowe b Ontong	145
P Willey b Davis	2
R J Boyd-Moss l-b-w b Ontong	72
R G Williams c Davis b Rowe	17
D J Capel c Davies b Davis	1
*†G Cook b Ontong	24
D S Steele c Wilkins b Rowe	3
N A Mallender c Henderson b Ontong	20
J A Carse not out	28
B J Griffiths c Rowe b Ontong	0
Extras (b 2, l-b 5, w 1, n-b 8)	16
Total (94.5 overs)	284

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–24, 2–42, 3–65, 4–131, 5–136, 6–228, 7–231, 8–241, 9–277, 10–284.

BOWLING, Davis 24–6–56–3; Wilkins 3–1–48–0; Selvey 15–1–56–0; Ontong 18.5–6–52–5; Rowe 29–8–58–2.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings

J A Hopkins not out	17
A Jones c Larkins b Willey	8
Extras (b 4, nb 5)	9
Total (1 wkt, 13.4 overs)	34

R C Ontong, C J C Rowe, A L Jones, S P Henderson, G C Holmes, †T Davis, A H Wilkins, *M W W Selvey and W W Davis to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–34.

Bonus Points (to date): Northants 3 Glam 4.

Umpires: D J Constant and P J Eele.

Yorkshire rally led by Sharp

SCARBOROUGH: Yorkshire scored 333 in their first innings against Gloucestershire.

Yorkshire fought back from a poor start to boost their hopes of a *first home win of the summer* against Gloucestershire yesterday.

Gloucestershire's captain, David Gravenet, won the toss, put the home side in, and quickly reduced *them to 69 for three, including the* prized wicket of Boycott for 28. But a fifth-wicket stand of 107 between Sharp (73) and Bairstow (57) rescued the innings.

Yorkshire were eventually all out for 333 in 11 overs, following fine tail-end contributions from Stevenson (38), Sidebottom (37) and Carrick (24 not out), but still failed *to collect a fourth batting point* despite the increasing placidity of the pitch.

Sainsbury took those first three wickets. Moxon, who replaced Metcalfe in the side, was leg-before at seven. Boycott's prolific run *ended when he tried to turn* Sainsbury off his legs and edged a catch to Russell. Athey, who struck five boundaries in his 28, was caught behind, cutting.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings

G Boycott c Russell b Sainsbury	28
M D Moxon l-b-w b Sainsbury	7
C W J Athey c Russell b Sainsbury	29
K Sharp l-b-w b Bainbridge	73
J D Love c Cunningham b Bainbridge	9
†D L Bairstow run out	57
G B Stevenson c Graveney b Bainbridge	38
P Carrick not out	24
A Sidebottom b Shepherd	37
S J Dennis b Sainsbury	4
*R Illingworth b Sainsbury	2
Extras (b 4, l-b 17, w 1, n-b 3)	25
Total ()	333

Score at 100 overs, 273 for 7.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–20, 2–68, 3–69, 4–100, 5–207, 6–235, 7–266, 8–326, 9–331, 10–333.

BOWLING: Shepherd 28–9–79–1; Sainsbury 30–8–102–5; Bainbridge 39–15–79–3; Graveney 14–2–48–0.

Bonus points: Yorks 3, Gloucs 3.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: B C Broad, A W Stovold, P Bainbridge, P W Romaines, A J Wright, A J Hignell, E J Cunningham, J N *Shepherd, *D A Graveney, †R C Russell, and G* E Sainsbury.

Umpires: J van Geloven and A G T Whitehead.

Australian lead under threat

FENNERS: *National Association of Young Cricketers, with seven first innings wickets in hand, are 21 runs behind Australia Young Cricketers.*

Australia were bowled out for 175 in 45.3 overs yesterday. Put in to bat in the penultimate match of their tour, the Australians were rallied by the last wicket pair, Hammelmann (28) and Knight (17 *not out*), who added 44. Hicks (Surrey), with 64, and Harwood (Buckinghamshire), who was first out for 55, put on 123 for NAYC's first wicket. When bad light ended play 20 minutes early at 154 for three, Henderson had bowled unchanged for 24 overs, to claim all three wickets at a cost of 47.

SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP

LENSBURY: Warwickshire II: 336 for 5 (G J Lord 108, K B Idaduila 65, A Din 64).

OVAL: Surrey: 214 for 8 (G S Clinton 116).

BRISTOL: Hampshire II 275 (R A Smith 78, C F E Goldie 53; C Dale 7 for 68); Gloucestershire II 25 for 1 wkt.

SHIREOAKS: Nottinghamshire II 75 (A Walker 5 for 43); Northamptonshire II 5 for 1 wkt.

● KUALA LUMPUR (AP) – New Zealand have lost all three of their matches in the Tun Raja Azlan Shah tournament here following their 4-2 defeat by *Pakistan* yesterday. Pakistan have five points from three matches.

Today's fixtures

Fourth Test match (11.0 to 6.0)

TRENT BRIDGE: England v New Zealand

County championship (11.0 to 6.30)

COLCHESTER: Hampshire v Somerset

FOLKESTONE: Kent v Leicestershire

BLACKPOOL: Lancashire v Derbyshire

LORD'S: Middlesex v Surrey

NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Glamorgan

EDGBASTON: Warwickshire v Sussex

SCARBOROUGH: Yorkshire v Gloucestershire

Tour match

FENNERS: National Association of Young *Cricketers v Australia Young Cricketers*

Second XI championship

Bristol: Gloucestershire v Hampshire; *Lensbury Club: Middlesex v Warwickshire;* Shireoaks: Nottinghamshire v Northamptonshire, The Oval: Surrey v Lancashire.

Minor Counties championship: Wells: Somerset II v Cornwall; Shrewsbury: Shropshire v Devon; Stockton-on-Tees: Durham v Suffolk.

OTHER SPORT

CROQUET: at Northern championships (Bowdon): Edinburgh and Southwick tournament.

GOLF: Southern professional championship (at Worthing): British women's stroke-play championship (at Moortown): Scottish championship (at Dalmahoy, Midlothian).

SWIMMING

Dull and dismal day despite breaking two British records

From Athole Still, Rome

Events on the third day at the European championships in Rome took place under a *completely* overcast sky with intermittent *thunderstorms,* a dull but entirely suitable setting for what proved to be a dismal day for Britain.

Only Jackie Willmott, Sarah Hardcastle and Christopher Snode reached the finals, and although none of them was expected to *challenge for a gold medal, Miss* Willmott's best form looked good enough to guarantee her a lower place on the rostrum.

In the 400 metres freestyle, however, both British girls had been dropped by the field by half-distance as *the two East Germans, Astrid* Strauss and Anke Sonnenbrodt romped home, the former improving her own recent European record by .18 of a second.

Miss Willmott finished *last,* more than two seconds behind her team-colleague in *4.19.59sec.* Inexplicably, she was eight seconds slower than her personal best.

Miss Hardcastle, aged 14, was more philosophical than the British champion, who was obviously upset, after this race. The youngster will undoubtedly go on to win on another day, but Miss Willmott's failure is ominous.

Snode also looked set for a medal, as he lay in second place behind the defending champion and eventual winner, David Ambartsumian of the Soviet Union, with only two *dives remaining in the high board* event. However, the double Commonwealth champion failed miserably with his armstand, cut-through and double somersault, *dropping some 20 points and sliding* down to fourth place where he finished.

The first major surprise of the championships, came in the men's *100 metres freestyle when the* Olympic and world champion, Joerg Woithe, of East Germany, tied up over the final few metres and was out-touched by nine hundredths of a second by the defending champion, Per Johansson, of Sweden.

Britain had no finalist in this event since David Lowe, the British *champion,* who had tied with Sergei Smiriagin for the last place in the final had been defeated by .39 of a second in a swim-off. Lowe nevertheless improved his own British *record to 51.32 sec.* The Russian went on to take the bronze *medal in the final.*

MEN: 100 Metres Freestyle: 1. P Johannsson (Swe), 50.20sec; 2. J Woithe (EG), 50.29; 3. S Smiriagin (USSR), 50.35. British non-qualifiers: D Lowe, 51.62, K Lee, 52.97. **100 metres freestyle consolation:** 1. D Lowe (GB), 51.37. **200 Metres Backstroke:** 1. S Zabolotnov (USSR), 1min 01.00sec; 2. S Wladar (Hun), 1:01.61. 3. F Baltrusch (EG), 1:02.46. British non-qualifiers: J Davey, 2:06.54; N Cochran, 2:09.05. **Ten-metre Highboard Diving:** 1. D Ambartsumian (USSR), 605.79 pts; 2. V Treshin (USSR), 563.31; 3. S Haag (EG), 559.41. British placing: 4. C Snode, 549.72.

WOMEN: 400 meters freestyle: 1. A Strauss (EG), 4min 8.07sec (European record); 2. A Sonnenbrodt (EG), 4.10.37; 3. I Lancheva (USSR), 4:12.90. British placings: 7. S Hardcastle, 4:17.44; 8. J Willmott, 4:19.59. **100 metres backstoke:** 1. I Kleber (EG), 1:01.79; 2. C Sirch (EG), 1:02.46; 3. C Bunaciu (Rom), 1:03.08. British non-qualifiers: C White, 1:05.12; S Purvis, 1:05.64. **4 x 100 metres freestyle relay:** 1, East Germany, 3:44.72; 2, Netherlands, 3:48.24; 3, West Germany, 3:49.86. British placings: 5, 3:50.38 (British record).

BOXING: Chang Jung-Koo (South Korea), the World Boxing Council junior flyweight champion, will defend his title against German Torres (Mexico) on September 10 in Taejon.

GOLF

Miss Reid sparkles to the finish

By John Hennessy Golf Correspondent

Dale Reid, of Scotland, produced another fine round over the Lilley Brook course, Cheltenham, yesterday to win the Cotswold women's professional tournament by the two strokes she had stolen over the field on Tuesday.

She and Elizabeth Glass, of Zimbabwe, scored 70, 4 under the generous par, for totals of 139 and 141. Miss Glass was joined in second place at the end of the day by Karstin Ehrnlund, of Sweden, with a splendid 69.

Miss Reid, a little bundle of dynamite, also won two jeroboams of champagne for the longest drive on the first hole, 251 yards, on Tuesday and 253 yards yesterday, with no help from slope or wind.

Lilley Brook, beautifully maintained, provides the truest greens the women's circuit has experienced *this year, but they do need reading* and Miss Reid tends towards illiteracy in this area. Three times she took three putts, once missing from a foot

Miss Reid had five birdies, if you can call a drive and a wedge a true par five. Miss Glass went one better with a drive and four wood at the eigth (which sounds more like it) and an eagle putt from 15 feet. Miss Glass was the only one of the six players sharing second place overnight to offer any possible challenge to Miss Reid.

The tournament, a new venture sponsored by the Lilley Brook Hotel, *was a resounding success,* partly because of the qaulity of the course and partly because of the favourable impression created by the players on their amateur *partners. It may figure prominently* in the projected expansion of the women's professional game.

LEADING SCORES (GB unless stated): 139: D Reid, 69 70; 141: E Glass (Zim) 71, 70; K Ehrnlund (Swe) 72, 69; 143: M Walker 72, 71; 144: J Smurthwaite 71, 73; 145: D Dowling 72, 73; 146: C Flom (US) 73, 73; V Marvin 75, 71; M Thomson 71, 75; 147: T Fernando (Sri Lanka) 74, 73; 148: Julie Smith 71, 77; Joan Smith 71, 77; J Rumsey 74, 74; C Langford 74, 74; 149: M Marshall (US) 75, 74; 150: D Hastings 73, 77; J Statham 75, 75.

Remarkable girl with eye on US

By Lewine Mair

Belle Robertson, Jane Connachan and Alison Nicholas each had a 71 – three under par – to share the first round lead in the British women's *open amateur strokeplay championship* with the remarkable Liselotte Neumann, of Sweden, at Moortown yesterday.

On a day when there were nine *scores under par, the competitors* were taking a mischievous delight in the fact that they are playing the course at 6,036 yards where the women professionals, who were *here a month ago when Dale Reid* won with scores of 69, 73 and 74, had it at 5,250 yards.

In a television interview yesterday, Maureen Garrett, president of *the Ladies Golf Union,* was asked to compare the amateurs and the professionals. Her unhesitating reply was to the effect that the leading amateurs were better than *their professional counterparts* but still a long way behind the American professionals.

Miss Neumann, aged 17, is one player who has it in mind to join the women professionals in the States. Her swing is heavenly and she is *further blessed with the feeling that* the game is easy. Yesterday she signed off with a seven-iron eased to within inches of the flag at the last, en route to a seventh birdie.

*Miss Nicholas and Miss Conna*chan paved the way for their 71s with birdies at the first and second. Mrs Robertson made her opening birdie at the second and, by the time *she reached the 14th,* was five under par.

Mrs Robertson said she *will not* be playing for Scotland in the home internationals at Porthcawl next month.

LEADING SCORES: 71: A Nicholas (Hallamshire), B Robertson (Dunaverty), J Connachan (Royal Musselburgh), L Neumann (Swe). 72: K Douglas (Long Ashton), E Girardi (It). 73: E Higgins (Douglas), V Hoff (Swe), M Scolan (Boldon). 74: V Thomas (Pennard), C Waite (Swindon), B New (Lansdown), B Gleeson (Killarney). 75: P Wickham (Layton *and Bettystown), J Thornhill (Walton Heath),* L Davies (West Byfleet), P Barry (Burnham and Berrow), J Brown (Leek), M McKenna *(Donabate), P Wright (Aboyne).*

HOCKEY

England's short measure

From Sydney Friskin Amsterdam

England have never lost to France. In 34 meetings, they have achieved 30 victories, although a cloud hangs over the 1920 fixture in Antwerp, during the Olympic Games, when England were awarded a victory because France failed to appear. England went on to win the gold medal.

The story goes, though some people discredit it, that the French, aided and abetted by England, overdid their celebrations the night before and *suffered* a terrible hangover.

It was a pity that the England management did not consider the idea for the 1983 European *championship,* because the French turned out fit and well yesterday morning to draw 1-1 with England, who finished third in Group A and are left with humble pickings. The best that England can hope for now is fifth place overall.

England failed to improve on the lead they had taken from a penalty stroke in unusual circumstances in the twenty forth minute. The umpire, Richard Kentwell, of the United States, exercised his right to change a short corner into a penalty stroke because of persistent breaking of the line by the French defence.

The umpire was right. The pity was that, in more crucial matches, this transgression was overlooked by other umpires. The penalty stroke was cleverly converted by Imran Sherwani and England went into the interval leading 1-0.

By the end of this disapointing match, England had earned 10 short *corners to France's five, and it was* from one of these that France drew level through Thierry Martin in the twentyeth minute of the second half.

Spain, who have gone from strength to strength since beating England on the first day, claimed an even better scalp yesterday. They defeated West Germany 4-2 to finish champions in Group A.

FOOTBALL

Attack is Swansea's best defence

By Nicholas Harling

Swansea City 1
FC Magdeburg 1

There was a farcical prelude to this European Cup Winners' Cup-tie as Swansea's players, having lined up for the Welsh National anthem, resumed their kick-in before Land of My Fathers had even finished. The Germans, on the other *hand, resolutely stood their ground* waiting for their anthem which never came.

Within minutes of the game commencing, however, it was Magdeburg who showed the greater uncertainty. Latchford was twice bundled over, first by Mewes and then by Stahmann and might have had penalties awarded on both occasions.

Swansea seem to have had the *worst possible preparation, losing* four of their six pre-season games and a key player, Irwin, in the process. But they strung together enough promising moves to suggest that they might be able not only to win this preliminary round, first leg match, but, eventually to regain their place in the first division.

Curtis, keen to take on his man at every opportunity posed the greatest threat to Magdeburg. Two defenders had to combine to *block* his best effort after a poor clearance by Cramer.

Heyne, Magdeburg's giant goalkeeper also excelled. He kept out a header and shot from Latchford, within a minute, and two efforts just before the interval by the marauding Marustik.

Neither were Magdeburg any slouches in front of goal.

SWANSEA CITY: J Rimmer; N Robinson, C Marustik, J Charles, N Stevenson, D Lewis, A Curtis, G Stanley, H Lake, R Kennedy, R Latchford.

FC MAGDEBURG: D Heyne; D Raugust, D Stahmann, A Wittke, G Cramer, S Mewes, J Pommerenke, W Steinbach, J Streich, D Halata, F Cebulla.

Referee: E Fredriksson (Sweden).

Glasgow rivals in talks

Scottish rivals, Celtic and Rangers, are planning to join forces in an attempt to attract sponsorship. The two *Glasgow clubs* want one company to sponsor them, and have begun talks. The Scottish League, seeking sponsors, have received a negative response from the camera company, Canon, who have signed a deal with the Football League.

● Peter Bodak and Bobby McDonald are considering appeals to the Football Association, after being sacked by Manchester City *today for* "breach of contract". The pair were allegedly involved in an incident in the early hours of last Thursday morning.

● *The Football League secretary,* Graham Kelly, will sit in judgment on two of his "bosses" today. He is on the tribunal which will fix the transfer fee for Martin O'Neill. The league president, Jack Dunnett, will represent Notts County, who are willing to pay £40,000, *but the* Norwich City chairman, Sir Arthur South, of the league management committee, will be demanding £100,000.

● *Luther Blissett's 27 league goals* for Watford have won him the Adidas/Shoot magazine golden shoe for 1982-83. Lineker (Leicester), Dixon (Reading) and Cammack (Scunthorpe) won divisional awards.

● The former West Bromwich Albion forward, Alistair Brown, has *joined Walsall, of the third division,* on a free transfer from Crystal Palace, but the signing has upset Wolves, who had hoped to sign him.

● Rainer Bonhof said yesterday a serious leg injury had forced him to retire, making him the seventh member of *the victorious* West German team in the 1974 World Cup to end his career prematurely.

● The Yugoslav international goalkeeper, Raddy Avramovic, had joined Coventry City, after agreeing personal terms with the manager, *Bobby Gould,* who hopes to obtain a work permit in time for him to play on Saturday

Uncertainty over teams for final Test match

England looking anxiously to Cowans and Thomas

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

There is even more uncertainty than usual about the final composition of the teams for the fourth and final Cornhill Test match, which starts at Trent Bridge this morning. England, particularly, were undecided yesterday as to whether or not to play an extra batsman at the expense of a bowler.

They did so last year, also in the last Test of the season – against Pakistan at Headingley – and it came off. On that occasion, their attack comprised Willis, Botham, Jackman, Marks and Gatting. Today, if they follow the same tack, it would be Willis, Botham, Cook, Gatting and either Cowans or Thomas. If to make Thomas one of only four specialist bowlers seems too chancey, he would at least pitch the ball up, which is more than can be expected of Cowans.

In yesterday's conditions no captain would have given his spinners so much as a second glance. It was heavily overcast, almost autumnal. The pitch was damp, too. The sun, which the groundsman had hoped for, to dry it out, failed to appear. The ball, I imagine, would have moved all over the place.

The pitch has a fairly even covering of brown grass, unlike the outfield, which, after so many weeks without rain, is unnaturally, I am inclined to say sadly, green. The ball will be as polished at lunchtime today as at the start: the outfield and the bowlers will see to that.

New Zealand are almost certain to be without Wright, their excellent and experienced opening batsman. He had a toe broken when batting against Agnew at Leicester earlier in the week. Smith, their wicket-keeper, is also unfit. Wright will almost certainly be replaced by Trevor Franklin, who has been making runs when given the chance and is an opening batsman. It would be his first cap.

Another painful toe belongs to Botham, who has a way of hitting his big left toe when making to force the ball through the on side. The combination of modern footwear and a bat weighing well over 3lb can be of no help. Botham was excused England practice yesterday.

There was a time when one came to Nottingham, signed in at the Flying Horse or the Black Boy, and prepared to write about a drawn match. These days appreciably fewer Tests are drawn, wherever they are played. Of the last 40, played world wide, only 14 have, in fact, ended in a draw. Of England's last 11 only two, at Perth and Sydney, have not had a definite result. I shall be surprised if today's goes against this new trend, certainly unless it brightens up again.

With Willis having perhaps only another year's Test cricket left in him, the search for fast bowlers with anything like the same knack of taking wickets for England is getting desperate. After a promising start to the season Dilley has been a great disappointment, and Cowans has done little better. Between them they have taken only 43 first class wickets – and here we are in the last week in August.

Of the others tried in the last two or three years, Jackman has retired, Stevenson and Allott are picking up all too few wickets, and Foster is in hospital. Of those who have been thought of, Jarvis and Small are in and out of their county sides and Newman and Emery seem to have disappeared off the face of the earth. Of those to have appeared in the bowling averages, Hendrick, Old and Taylor are under suspension, while Daniel, Marshall, Ferris, Clarke, Baptiste and Phillip are otherwise ineligible.

Last winter, when Australia, after one Test match, lost their two opening bowlers, Lillee and Alderman, they still produced, in Thomson, Lawson and Hogg, a formidable fast attack. England, when they lose Willis, look at the moment like having no one to replace him. And this is the age, unfortunately, when matches are mostly won by pace. Hence the importance to England today of Cowans's form and Thomas's, if they both play.

ENGLAND (from): R G D Willis (captain), I T Botham, N G B Cook, N G Cowans, M W Gatting, D I Gower, A J Lamb, D W Randall, C L Smith, C J Tavaré, R W Taylor, D J Thomas.

NEW ZEALAND (from): G P Howarth (captain), J G Bracewell, B L Cairns, E J Chatfield, J V Coney, M D Crowe, B A Edgar, T J Franklin, E J Gray, R J Hadlee, W K Lees, M C Snedden, J G Wright.

Umpires: H D Bird and B J Meyer.

David Thomas, Surrey all rounder, has his big chance

The man to stiffen England's lower order

By Michael Field

David Thomas, the Surrey all rounder, packed his bag yesterday to join the England Test team at Trent Bridge for the fourth Test against New Zealand. At Hove earlier this week he scored a century and took six wickets against Sussex.

Thomas, aged 24, came to the fore last season after Clive Lloyd and Imran Khan, two international captains, had described him as the best young fast bowler in England. After an outstanding performance in Surrey's victory in last season's NatWest final, in which he won the man-of-the-match award, he was on the short list for the England tour to Australia. He wasn't selected but still went to Australia on a whitbread scholarship and often trained with the England team.

"To be honest" admitted Thomas, "I would have been very lucky to make the tour. It was flattering to be mentioned as a candidate but it was mainly due to the NatWest final coming at the right time".

This season Thomas has made tremendous strides as a batsman scoring his maiden first run 100 and amassing over 800 runs, with an average of 34. After a spell in mid-season when he lost his rhythm he has regained his form with a ball taking nearly fifty wickets. He can now be regarded as a genuine all-rounder who would certainly stiffen England's suspect lower order.

Thomas puts his improvement as a batsman down to Micky Stewart, The Surrey manager. "Mickey had a go at me at the start of the season" Thomas said. "He told me my approach was wrong. I had the ability to hit the ball cleanly but was content to be a twenties man. This season the aim was more consistency and concentration. I have also been given more responsibility by batting higher on Sundays and in one-day games".

He quickly dismisses the suggestion that his bowling has suffered because he's been paying more attention to his batting. He feels his brief loss of form with the ball came at the wrong time for his England prospects when fast bowlers like Graham Dilley and Neil Foster were taking wickets at the right time.

"I didn't even think about being picked for England for the fourth Test" he confessed. "It came right out of the blue and obviously is the best thing that has happened to me".

Thomas, who was dubbed "Teddy" in his early days at Surrey because he laughs like Ted Heath, the former Prime Minister, is praying for fine weather at Nottingham. The one aspect of professional cricket he detests is rain and waiting around in dressing rooms.



Thomas: ball of fire

ATHLETICS

Will Cram v Ovett be a repeat of Coe v Ovett?

From Pat Butcher, Zurich

It will detract from the stature of both Steve Cram the world 1,500 metres champion, who is still promising world records, if – like Coe and Ovett in the previous three years – they somehow do not manage to get on the track together.

That will be a pity, for their sport specialises in pushing back barriers. What better way is there to do that than for the best in the world to compete in full-blooded effort rather than in the fluctuating that, perhaps understandably, has dominated major championship finals in recent years.

This is not necessarily to subscribe to the view of the independent promoters that a world record is everything. Cram consistently rejects that view (as he also rejects good world record attempts). He did so again after his 800 metres in 1min 43.61sec in Oslo two nights ago.

Cram's time was the fastest in the world this year. The indefatigable Peter Elliott, running on Cram's tail, was also rewarded with his fastest time, 1min 43.98sec.

Cram got very annoyed after the race, when he found that in his absence, from England, someone had announced that he was to try to break Ovett's world two-mile record at Crystal Palace next Monday. "I didn't announce it," said the man who is now the world's leading middle-distance runner.

Cram's world championship victory over Ovett, Steve Scott and Said Aouita has given him that number one spot and has given Ovett reason to surprise many commentators with his first public announcement of an attempt of a world record.

After his victory in the mile in Oslo in Tuesday night, Ovett said: "Cram has won the world championship, so I might as well go for the world record". His effort is reserved for next Tuesday evening in Koblenz, West Germany, where he broke Coe's mile record two years ago in the middle of their exchange of that record (in each other's absence) three times in eight days.

Coe had the final say with 3min 47.33sec, a time, which still stands. A week ago there were strong suggestions from Cram, Ovett and England's team manager, Andy Norman, as well as an independent promoter, that Cram would be in the same race as Ovett in Koblenz. But Cram said in Oslo that he may not even go to Koblenz now.

Cram and Ovett are going to be in Brussels tomorrow night, but again in different races. Cram is running the 1,500 metres, and on the evidence of that fine time in the Oslo 800 metres, which even he admitted was a surprise, he is now capable of something close to Ovett's world record of 3min 31.36sec. But how much closer would he be if Ovett was in the race?

The fleeting legacy of "shamateurism" is that few, if any, people will say how much is being earned through participation money on the athletics' circuit. That is distasteful enough, but it would be a lot more distasteful if money were the reason for Cram and Ovett not meeting except in championships. The next time they seem certain to run against each other, barring injury (which has perhaps finally put paid to Coe and Ovett ever meeting again), is in the Los Angeles Olympics, in almost a year's time.

CYCLING

Kopylov's star shines

From John Wilcockson, Zurich

In three appearances on the Oerlikon velodrome Sergei Kopylov, of the Soviet Union, has made himself the star of the world track championships. The first brought him victory in the one-kilometre time trial on Tuesday and two rides yesterday set him on his way to a second world medal.

This ebullient sprinter from Georgia, with a mane of black hair, was far more impressive than his old rival, the Olympic champion, Lutz Hesslich, of East Germany.

In the second round of the amateur sprint competition Kopylov was matched against a Belgian, Thierry Pirard, who had put out the British sprinter, Paul Sydenham, in the first round.

Pirard, who has acquired many skills from the new Belgian coach, Patrick Sercu, the former six-day star, jumped to a 10-length lead entering the final 200 metres. The Soviet champion accelerated like a linear motor and cruised past Pirard before the finish. The 200 metres time was given as 10.79 seconds but Kopylov's split time was close to his world best of 10.32 which he set when retaining his title at Leicester in 1982.

In the next heat Hesslich had his hands full against the United States' champion, Mark Gorski. The tall American moved from the front, held the advantage but inexplicably looked across at the East German before crossing the finishing line. This allowed Hesslich to take the verdict in 10.75 seconds.

AMATEUR SPRINT: Qualifiers for quarter finals: S Kopylov (USSR), L Hesslich (EG), [illegible]

DNEPROPETROVSK: [illegible]

YACHTING

'Americans tried to force confession'

Sydney (AP) – A three-man investigative team from the New York Yacht Club tried to bring political pressure on Dutch engineers to force a confession that they had designed the controversial America's Cup yacht Australia II, The Age newspaper reported here.

Bruce Stannard, the newspaper's correspondent at Newport, Rhode Island, where the America's Cup eliminations are under way, said Dr Peter van Oossanen, naval architect in charge of the ship model basin in Wageningen, had told him the American group had tried to extract a confession about the extent of Dutch collaboration with Australia II's designer, Ben Lexcen.

Stannard quoted Dr van Oossanen as saying the Americans had told him they were convinced that Mr Lexcen, who does not have a degree in naval architecture and is largely self-taught, could not possibly have conceived and designed a keel concept as sophisticated as the delta-winged device at the base of the yacht's keel.

Dr van Oossanen was reported as saying the Americans had taken their case to the highest levels in the Dutch Foreign Ministry. He said they had met the Ministry's director-general and had tried to bring political pressure to bear in order to force the Dutch scientists to make statements about their involvement with Mr Lexcen.

"When they came to see me they made it clear in a none too subtle way that they expected me to confess that the keel was really a Dutch invention. I told them, 'Don't be ridiculous, this is Ben Lexcen's keel,' but they didn't seem to want to believe what I said," Dr Van Oossanen was quoted as saying.

He said the Americans, who included Johan Valentijn, the Dutch-born designer of the top-rated American 12-metre Liberty, had also gone to the Dutch National Aerospace Centre laboratories in Amsterdam. The managers said they confronted one of the laboratory's chief designers, Dr Hoop Slooa, with the same sort of allegations.

RACING

First flat winner for Neil Kernick

By John Karter

Despite the fact that only two of the six "Jollys" (favourites to unenlightened readers of The Times) obliged, few of the sizable crowd present would have disagreed that Bath was the perfect place to be yesterday. Bathed in sunshine, tempered by a cooling breeze, the shirtsleeves, even topless (strictly men only) onlookers were kept fully satisfied by some stirring finishes; two typically nonchalant riding performances from Pat Eddery on Tin Boy and Kati Coo and two contrastingly powerful ones from Joe Mercer on Boezinge and Barnum.

For Eddery and Mercer, riding Bath doubles must almost be becoming something of a habit. For Neil Kernick, the former National Hunt jockey, however, yesterday was one that brought him both unconfined joy and honest to goodness relief. Kernick, who recently trained his first winner over jumps, saddled his first flat winner when Top of the Mark made all the running to beat Merely A Secret in the Be Hopeful Memorial Handicap.

When Kernick bought the gelding for only 550 guineas at Ascot sales in October he congratulated himself on a pretty shrewd purchase. According to his Timeform book, Top of the Mark had turned sour when trained by Clive Brittain on the wide open spaces of Newmarket Heath. Such a thing is not an uncommon occurrence and Kernick felt that taking the horse down to his West Country stables would rekindle his interest in life and in racing in particular.

When he got home, however, Kernick discovered that he had misread the horse's details. The five year-old was already trained in the West Country by Gerald Cottrill and was the most uncooperative individual who had ever looked through a bridle. "If my old dad (the former trainer Syd) had been alive, he would have kicked my arse all the way back to Ascot," Kernick said.

It took the trainer and his staff four months to get the horse even to canter on the gallops at home and in order to get him to shift at all Kernick had to roar up behind him in his Land Rover. Luckily the horse's lorry driver owner, John Francis, was used to long hauls and he was content to allow his trainer all the time in the world to coax the unwilling individual into a more cooperative frame of mind.

Top of the Mark is still far from being an angel, and yesterday Kernick instructed Robert Street, the jockey not to use his whip under any circumstances for fear that the horse might stop dead in the middle of the track. However, Street kidded the old devil to perfection; Top of the Mark did his stuff without flinching and Kernick's bargain that never was looked every inch a "steal".

Joe Mercer's two winners both had interesting stories attached to them. Boezinge is leased by his trainer, Mark Smyly from Captain Peter Longton, whose last runner at Bath was 30 years ago and was also ridden to victory by Mercer. Captain Longton and his wife bred Boezinge (named after the Belgian village where Captain Longton was badly injured in the First World War) at their Heatherwold Stud near Newbury, where they also bred among others John French.

Mercer's other winner, Barnum, was amazingly the first success at Bath for his owner Lord Howard de Walden, a former Senior Steward of the Jockey Club. Lord Howard now has only three courses left to win at – Liverpool, Carlisle and Chester.

Ian Balding, the royal trainer, who looked quite out of place in the winner's enclosure after yesterday's humble selling race, won by his four year-old, Tin Boy (bought in for a course record 6,400 guineas) runs an extremely promising filly in Cor Anglais in today's Saddlescombe Fillies' Stakes.

A daughter of the Triple Crown winner, Nijinsky, out of a daughter of a champion American two year old and closely related to two high class horses, Silverdip and Imperial Fling, Cor Anglais certainly looked like upholding the exalted family reputation when a strong finishing fourth to Aubretia at Sandown on her debut. She should hold Paul Kelleway's Ascot third, Gilt Star..

● The annual contest between the top British and American jockeys at Sandown Park, will take place this year, in spite of the lack of a commercial sponsor. United racecourses said they would not like to lose this popular racing.

Mercer: powerful riding

Beverley

Draw advantage: High numbers best.

2.15 AUGUST STAKES (3-Y-O selling: £755: 7f) (12 runners)

1	01100-0	PANDAN (L Harvey) K Morgan 9-2	O Gray	4
2	024100	CHERRY SEASON (B) (CD) (Mrs D Steele) Hbt Jones 8-13	J Reid	9
4	004000	SONGS TO SING (B) (P Simmonds) J Etherington 8-13	J Seagrave	8
8	000-00	BOHEME (L Swales) D Garraton 8-6	C Dwyer	3
9	000-200	ERIC'S WISH (J Abbey) A W Jones 8-6	T Rogers	10
10	0-00020	HOLLINGREEN (T Southam) E Weymes 8-6	P Young	11
17	400232	CHAMPAGNE MANDY (M Seymour) R Hollinshead 8-3	Paul Eddery	5
19	020004	JOLLY SARA (B) (M Stewkesbury) M McCormack 8-3	–	7
20	4040	JUST TAMARA (Mrs N Nuttall) G Richards 8-3	A Mckay	6
21	300000	UNANHOT (Lindrick Stud) G Harman 8-3	T Quinn 5	2
23	24-3000	ON MANOEUVRES (T Hodgson) Miss S Hall 8-3	M Birch	1
24		SHALLOT GIRL (P Murphy) F Watson 8-3	M Fry 3	12

5-2 Champagne Mandy, 3 On Manoeuvres, 9-2 Hollingreen, 8 Jolly Sara, 10 Just Tamara, 16 others.

2.45 SATURDAY MARKET HANDICAP (£1,210: 1m 2f) (17)

2	003130	SILLEY'S KNIGHT (E Stockdale) D Chapman 7-9-10	D Nicholls	8
3	003030	DECORATED (J Rowles) J Leigh 3-9-5	N Connorton	3
4	0-10010	CONCERT PITCH (B) (Mrs C Geraghty) Miss S Hall 4-8-5	M Birch	7
7	311003	RAPID LAD (CD) (S Borsberry) J Spearing 5-8-11	P Cook	15
8	300431/	MR FRESHNESS (D) (Kew House Retail) E Carter 5-8-10	C Dwyer	1
11	201230	KLAIKOVE (K Lowe) B McMahon 4-8-6	A Mackay	16
13	002102	WAHED (D) (Exors of the late G Murphy) F Watson 8-8-6	L Charnock	10
14	00-4003	SHOOTING HIGH (Mrs V Ward) W Musson 4-8-6	P Young	6
15	000000	PRINCE AMADEO (B) (Mrs W Sollis) R Houghton 3-8-3	J Reid	2
17	2-1022	DOUBLE STITCH (Lady Fairhaven) M Prescott 3-8-2	G Duffield	9
18	/0-0200	SOVEREIGN CELLAR (Mrs D Ibbotson) Miss L Siddall 5-8-2	G Gosney	14
19	00-0005	ALDERSHAWE HALL (D Ellis) R Hollinshead 4-8-0	W Ryan 5	5
21	002030	MELOWEN (M Brittain) D Plant 3-8-0	J Lowe	4
22	000120	CHROME MAG (D) (A Laws) W Bentley 5-8-0	–	12
24	404100	AMINDA MARY (D) (R Stubbs) R Stubbs 5-7-8	J O'Reilly 7	11
25	00/00-4	SNAP TIN (Mrs P Baines) R C Ward 5-7-7	S Horsfall 5	18
27	0-30003	HOLLY BOUY (R Wood) R robinson 3-7-7	A Proud	17

4 Wahed, 5 Double Stitch, 13-2 Rapid Lad, 7 Klaikove, 10 Concert Pitch, 14 Silley's Knight, 16 Melowen, Shooting High, 20 others.

3.15 CHARLES ELSEY HANDICAP (£2,670: 1m 4f) (7)

1	200-300	BUCKLOW HILL (CD) (N Nuttall) J FitzGerald 6-9-10	M Dwyer	2
2	0-310	LIDO ISLE (J Flour) M Stoute 3-9-6	W R Swinburn	5
5	3-30461	MAJORS CAST (D) (Sir E Beck) G Wragg 3-9-1 (4 ex)	J Reid	4
9	0-02020	PRINCE CONDORDE (Blythe Hall Farm Ltd) E Carter 3-8-12	C Dwyer	7
11	34-3111	CLANRALLIER (R Sangster) J W Watts 3-8-11	E Hide	1
15	021230	GILLIE'S PRINCE (B) (P Bottomley) K Stone 4-8-4	A Mackay	3
19	344103	ALFIE DICKINS (D) (Dickins Ltd) R Hollinshead 5-7-7	W Ryan 5	6

7-4 Clanrallier, 7-2 Bucklow Hill, 9-2 Major Cast, 7 Lido Isle, 10 Alfie Dickins, 14 others.

3.45 RISE HANDICAP (£1,243: 5f) (20)

1	00-0008	FERRIBY HALL (CD) (Mrs V Robson) A Smith 6-9-10	M Birch	14
2	002-000	LUCKY DUTCH (D) (C Buckton) M W Easterby 4-9-7	J Seagrave	18
3	000400	OVER THE RAINBOW (R E A Bott Wigmore) J Winter 6-9-7	P Hamblett	3
4	421020	LOCHTILLUM (CD) (J Douglas-Home) J Douglas-Home 4-9-6	J Johnson	8
5	00-2014	ROYAL QUESTION (D) (T Barron) T Barron 4-9-6	S Webster	5
9	200	MARSHALL RED (M Bailey) J Mason 3-9-1	E Hide	6
10	043000	CENTRAL CARPETS (D) (Mrs J Kahn) R Stubbs 4-8-13	J O'Reilly 7	7
13	430030	SPARKLING FORM (CD) (Mrs M Lamb) R Whitaker 4-8-11	P Young	10
14	/04-000	SAMMY WATERS (D) (G Dempsey) C Booth 4-8-10	G Oldroyd	18
15	000203	GENTLE STAR (B) (M Griffin) K Ivory 4-8-9	R Street	1
16	400420	MUSIC NIGHT (B) (D) (J Easterby) D Garraton 6-8-8	C Dwyer	17
18	020032	FRENCH TOUCH (D) (Mrs J Metcalfe) A Balding 6-8-4	M Fozzard 7	16
20	000014	POKERFAYES (B) (D) (Manelec Ltd) B McMahon 4-8-3 (7 ex)	–	11
21	00-00	THE MAZALL (D Wright) Miss L Siddall 3-8-2	G Gosney	20
22	0-00000	PAMELA'S JET (M Seymour) R Hollinshead 3-8-2	W Ryan 5	4
24	0-40001	FINAL CAST (B) (D) (D Chapman) D Chapman 4-8-1 (7 ex)	D Nicholls	12
25	022000	STAY SECRET (B) (D) (Mrs F Bentley) W Bentley 5-7-13	–	9
28	040004	STALEY'S PET (B) (H Ashworth) Hbt Jones 4-7-12	E Johnson	15
32	000040	ULTRASONIC (T Broadley) D Chapman 4-7-8	A Proud	2
33	20-0008	CAWSTON STAR (Mrs V McKinney) H Collingridge 4-7-8	A Mackay	19

5 Final Cast, 11-2 Pokerfayes, 7 Lochtillum, 8 Royal Question, 10 Over The Rainbow, French Touch, 14 Gentle Star, 16 Pamela's Jet, 20 others.

4.15 FIGHAM STAKES (2-Y-O: £1,431: 5f) (8)

4	401300	PHILSTAR (B) (D) (C Barber-Lomax) W Elsey 8-11	E Hide	1
6	1234	REFUELED (B) (D) (A Foustok) W O'Gorman 8-11	T Ives	3
7	1	SARAB (D) (Newgate Ltd) P Cole 8-11	–	8
9	000001	JESTERS PET (D) (T Bell) R Whitaker 8-8	N Carlisle 3	6
6	6	HEIGHT OF GLORY (M Brittain) D Plant 8-4	–	5
17	0	L J's PARROT (Mrs A Shaw) B McMahon 8-4	A Mackay	2
18		NOVEMBER SUNSHINE (D Harrison) D Garraton 8-4	S Perks	4
20	00	ALSHANDEGHA (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) Thomson Jones 8-1	P Cook	7

9-4 Sarab, 11-4 Refueled, 7-2 Philstar, 8 Alshandegha, 14 others.

4.45 FREEMAN'S STAKES (Maidens: £1,249: 1m 4f) (8)

5	0-00044	WALK ALONG (Mrs V Haigh) W Haigh 4-9-5	S Webster	2
6	2/00002	CRISP AND KEEN (B Moseley) L Barratt 5-9-2	S Keightley 7	5
14	02-000	ERRIGAL (W Kendrick) R Hollinshead 3-8-8	S Perks	4
18	00	KEYCORN (H Key) M H Easterby 3-8-8	M Birch	6
20	00-002	LA TARAJAH (B) (Sheik Fawaz Al-Sabah) J Bethell 3-8-8	–	7
34	4-020	KAYSARIYYA (HH Aga Kahn) R Houghton 3-8-5	J Reid	8
39	4-422	PINE RIDGE (Capt J Macdonald-Buchanan) M Stoute 3-8-5	W R Swinburn	1
43	043	VIOLINO (R Sangster) J W Watts 3-8-5	E Hide	2

5-2 Pine Ridge, 7-2 Violino, 4 Kaysariyya, 7 Errigal, 10 La Tarajah, 16 others.

Beverley selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.15 Champagne Mandy. 2.45 Concert Pitch. 3.15 Clanrallier. 3.45 Royal Question. 4.15 Sarib. 4.45 Pine Ridge.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.45 Double Switch. 3.15 Lido Isle. 3.45 Over The Rainbow. 4.15 Refueled. 4.45 Pine Ridge.

Devon NH

2.30 SIDMOUTH HURDLE (Div I novices: £557: 2m 1f) (7 runners)

1 0-11 Chief Blackfoot 4-11-6 S Morshead
2 001 Pardi Nickel 5-11-5 M O'Halloran
3 000- Cavalier 6-11-3 R Mann
6 000- Princely Lad 5-11-0 P Scudamore
8 00-2 Silken Anne 6-10-12 Mr Gale
11 000- Dear Alicia 5-10-9 K Sims 7
14 p00- Ted's Choice 4-10-5 P Croucher 7

8-11 Chief Blackfoot, 7-2 Pardi Nickel, 8 Silken Anne, 8 Princely Lad.

3.0 BARNEY WILKINS AND HOWARD CHASE (Novices: £1,029: 2m 1f) (9)

1 014 Bargello Son 6-11-8 M Yeoman 7
2 0-41 Leading Artist 8-11-8 J Francome
4 004/ Chantenay Supreme 7-11-2 Mr Edwards 4
5 0p-p Jeff's Son 9-11-2 –
6 030 Notter Mill 10-11-2 L Bloomfield 4
9 04-0 San Benito 6-11-2 R Millman 4
11 000- The Fallen Knight 7-11-2 C Brown
14 /00- Rose Charm 8-10-11 Miss Waterman
15 000- Such Bliss 8-10-11 –

Evens Leading Artist, 4 Bargello Son, 5 Such Bliss, 7 Notter Mill.

3.30 DUCHY OF CORNWALL CHASE (Handicap: £2,250: 2m 1f) (6)

3 p-u4 Silversmith 10-11-7 K Mooney
4 pl-3 Fabian-Song 12-11-3 Mr Edwards 4
5 4-21 Orange Tag 10-11-2 (4 ex) S Smith Eccles
7 022 Oscar Wilde (B) 6-10-11 J Francome
8 u21 Some Jinks 7-10-8 (4 ex) A Webber
12 3p-0 Shoot The Lights 13-10-0 Miss Waterman

6-4 Orange Tag, 3 Oscar Wilde, 5 Silversmith, 6 Some Jinks.

4.0 AUGUST HURDLE (Novices selling: £509: 2m 1f) (5)

1 311 Scot Bennett (B) 5-12-4 J Francome
2 Brook Green 5-11-10 G McCourt
4 00-3 Sir Domino 5-11-10 P Barton
6 0-0p West Fellis 4-11-3 S McNeill
8 0 Space Rocket 3-10-5 –

13-8 Scott Bennett, 5-2 Sir Domino, 4 Space Rocket, 8 Brook Green.

4.30 WELDON HURDLE (Handicap: £1,046: 2m 1f) (6)

1 0-11 Aleos 6-12-4 (8 ex) Mr Whetham 4
5 0p-0 Lucky George 5-11-1 R Linley
6 00-0 Starridge Valley 5-11-1 M Williams
7 14p- Lymwood Lady (B) 6-10-13 S May
9 13-0 Boreham Down 4-10-12 J Francome
10 433 Gallant Relic (B) 8-10-8 P Hobbs

10-11 Aleos, 4 Boreham Down, 5 Lucky George, 7 Gallant Relic.

5.0 SIDMOUTH HURDLE (Div II novices: £570: 2m 1f) (11)

1 011 Golden Match 5-11-10 J Williams
2 13p Kyoto 5-11-5 J Francome
5 /00- Don Tony 5-11-0 –
6 00-0 Pretty Tough (B) 5-11-0 –
7 0pp- Red-Angus 5-11-0 A Webb
8 0/0- Thrucham Lad 5-11-0 N Madden
9 003- Cill Dara Mist 8-10-12 J Hurst 7
10 00-0 Franca 9-10-12 P Nicholls 4
13 030- Abstainer 4-10-10 B Wright 4
15 0-03 Dicta Dan (B) 4-10-10 S Smith Eccles
17 p-33 Davenports Lady 5-10-9 P Scudamore

9-4 Davenports Lady, 7-2 Golden Match, 4 Kyoto, 8 Dicta Dan.

DEVON SELECTIONS: 2.30 Chief Blackfoot. 3.0 Leading Artist. 3.30 Oscar Wilde. 4.0 Sir Domino. 4.30 Aleos. 5.0 Cill Dara Mist.

STATE OF GOING: Beverley: firm. Brighton: last six furlongs good to firm, remainder firm. Devon: hard. Tomorrow. Goodwood: straight course good, round course good to firm. Newmarket: good.

BLINKERED FIRST TIME: Brighton 3.30 That's Incredible, Kelly's Shadow. 4.0 Kohinoor Diamond. Beverley 2.45 Prince Amadeo. 4.15 Refuelled.

Bath results

Going: Hard

2.0 HOLIDAY STAKES (selling: £828: 1m 5yd)

TIN BOY br c by Welsh Pageant – Tin Mary (D Allen) 4-9-0 Pat Eddery (8-11 fav) 1
Tudor Bell Star D Dinsley (12-1) 2
Sandaan P Cook (5-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £1.60. Places: £1.20, £1.50, £1.30. DF: £7.10. CSF: £9.23. I Balding at Kingsclere. 1 1/2l, 1 1/2l. Lelotrichous (16-1) 4th. 9 ran. Bought in 6,400gns.

2.30 TOG HILL STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,332: 5f 167yd)

BOEZINGE b f by Derrylin – Gay City (Capt M Smyly) 8-11 J Mercer (11-2) 1
Ascot Strike W Carson (10-11 fav) 2
Tapiola M Hills (16-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £9.20. Places: £2.10, £1.20, £3.40. DF: £7.30. CSF: £10.34. M Smyly at Lambourn. 3/4l, 1/2l. Saintly Way (6-1) 4th. 14 ran. NR: Never Say Yes.

3.0 BE HOPEFUL HANDICAP (£2,958: 1m 5yd)

TOP OF THE MARK ch g by On Your Mark – None So Pretty (W Francis) 5-7-7 R Street (16-1) 1
Merely A Secret N Howe (9-1 jt fav) 2
Hiya Judge S Dawson (13-2) 3

TOTE: Win: £19.80. Places: £3.70, £1.70, £2.80. DF: £8.60. CSF: £57.16. Tricast: £313.00. N Kernick at Kingsteignton. nk, nk. Caballo (9-1 jt fav) The Ripleyite (10-1) 4th. 10 ran.

3.30 BRISTOL HANDICAP (2-y-o: £2,149: 7f)

BARNUM b c by Auction Ring – Blanche Hardy (Ld H de Walden) 8-10 J Mercer (12-1) 1
Mr Chromacopy A Clark (7-2) 2
Reflection Pat Eddery (7-2) 3

TOTE: Win: £7.10. Places: £2.10, £2.00, £1.80. DF: £22.70. CSF: £55.47. TRICAST: £168.19. P Walwyn at Lambourn. nk, 4l, Fille de Bourbon (3-1 fav) 4th 13 ran.

4.00 MENDIP HANDICAP (£1,859: 5f 12 yds)

KATIE KOO br f by Persian Bold – Gwendolyn (Ld Suffolk) 3-9-0 Pat Eddery (15-8 Jt Fav) 1
National Image P Cook (11-2) 2
Brigadier Hawk W Carson (15-8 Jt Fav) 3

TOTE: Win: £3.20. Places: £1.70, £1.50, DF: £6.90. CSF: £10.77. B Hills at Lambourn 11/2l, 2l, Seabattle (100-30) 4th 5 ran.

4.30 PENNSYLVANIA STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £1,260: 1m 3f)

MYTINIA b f by Bustino – Minaown (Lady Beaverbrook) 8-11 bl W Carson (4-5 fav) 1
Gloria Mundi R Fox (11-2) 2
Wildhorn W Newnes (100-30) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.00. Places: £1.00, £1.60, £1.20. DF: £4.20. CSF: £6.12. W Hern at West Ilsley. 5l 2l. Courtfield (12-1) 4th. 9 ran.

PLACEPOT: £10.95

Beverley

Going: Firm

2.15 TOLL GAVEL HANDICAP (selling: £725: 1m)

MOONLIGHT BAY ch f by Palm Track – Moonbay (R Smalley) 8-1 P Marrin (16-1) 1
Pitrasi S Donkin (8-1) 2
Marsh Track T Ives (9-2) 3

TOTE: Win: £45.10. Places: £7.10, £1.10, £1.10. DF: £259.20. CSF: £61.79. Tricast £234.84. M Lambert at Malton. 3/4l, sl. hd. Jolly Burglar (4-1) 4th. Time For A Laugh (5-2fav) 9 ran. No bid. nr: Tubes Case 10p deducted in pound.

2.45 KIRKELLA HANDICAP (£2,110: 7f)

SMART MART ch g by Jimmy Reppin – Fochetta (T Folan) 4-8-7 J Lowe (12-1) 1
Mr Rose A Proud (15-2) 2
Footwork J Reid (14-1E) 3

TOTE: Win: £17.10. Places: £3.80, £1.50, £2.90. DF: £42.10. CSF: £93.62. Tricast £1,169.83. Mcamacho at Malton. 2l, 21/2l. Royal Duty (4-1 fav) Witch's Point (12-1) 4th 15 ran.

3.15 BEVERLEY SILVER SALVER HANDICAP (2-y-o: £2,851: 7f)

DERRYGOLD br f by Derrylin – Krugerand (W Tunstall) 9-5 T Ives (10-1) 1
Well Rigged M Birch (5-1) 2
Mr Meeka J Lowe (13-8 fav) 3

TOTE: Win: £11.60. Places: £2.70, £1.60, DF: £12.70 CSF: £59.76 Tricast £114.73. R Peacock at Middleham. 1l, 1l. Sams Wood (6-1) 4th 11 ran. Dancing Orange fin 4th disq.

3.45 BEVERLEY STAKES (amateurs: £968: 2m)

GRAPHICS SOLAR b h by Royal Palace – Tina Port (Mrs M Fletcher) 5-10-5 Mr E McMahon (12-1) 1
Misty Halo Elaine Mellor (5-2) 2
Price of Peace Franca Vittadini (40-85 fav) 3

TOTE: Win: £8.50. Places: £1.10, £1.30, £1.10. DF: £8.90. CSF: £37.43. B McMahon at Tamworth. 3l, nk. Shoemender (100-1) 4th. 10 ran.

4.15 NORTH BAR STAKES (3-y-o: maidens: £1,124: 1m)

JOBROKE b c by Busted – Joey (E Moller) 9-0 J Reid (5-2 fav) 1
Happy Season J Seagrave (7-1) 2
Shercol W Ryan (9-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £3.20. Places: £1.30, £2.20, £2.30. DF: £11.00. CSF: £21.18. G Wragg at Newmarket. 5l, 3/4l. Whistle Hill (13-2) 4th. 13 ran.

4.45 WALKINGTON STAKES (maidens: £1,078: 2m)

WHISKEY TIME b c by Filiberto – Globe (Mrs J Nicolaides) 3-8-8 T Ives (5-4 fav) 1
Wide Missouri J Bleasdale (9-4) 2
Tom Sharp G Duffield (14-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.40. Places: £1.10, £1.60, £1.90. DF: £2.70. CSF: £4.13. C Brittain at Newmarket. 11/2l, 4l. Ataman (4-1) 4th. 10 ran.

5.15 ROUTH STAKES (2-y-o: maiden fillies: £1,131: 5f)

ANOTHER DEB b f by African Sky – Suffice (W Hall) 8-11 G Sexton (8-1) 1
Conrara M Birch (5-4 fav) 2
Fill The Jug C Coates (33-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £3.50. Places: £1.50, £1.20, £3.50. DF: £4.50. CSF: £7.41. P Haslam at Newmarket. Nk, 11/2l. Addams (7-1) 4th. 16 ran. NR: Pandora.

PLACEPOT: £24.15.

Brighton selections

By John Karter

1.30 Miami Dolphin. 2.0 Cor Anglais. 2.30 Little Mercy. 3.0 Underbid. 3.30 Irene's Pride. 4.0 Bunce Boy. 4.30 Rula Huler.

Brighton

Draw advantage: low numbers best

1.30 SEAGULLS STAKES (3-y-o: maidens: £2,076: 6f) (13 runners)

102	002000	BALKAN (A Samuel) W Wightman 9-0	G Starkey	4
103	000050	BAY FELLA (Mrs J Mills) J O'Donoghue 9-0	G Ramshaw	11
105	00	LITTLE HUNGARIAN (Concorde Bloodstock) R Simpson 9-0	S Whitworth 7	7
109	003323	QUI SON (Shaikh Mohammed) J Dunlop 9-0	W Carson	13
110	22-0	THE MINSTER (M Fustok) M Albina 9-0	A Murray	9
113	00-0	DUBAI RUBY (Maktoum Al Maktoum) P Walwyn 8-11	J Mercer	1
116	00	LADY CAROL (R Lamb) C Benstead 8-11	D Mckay	12
118	40-0434	MIAMI DOLPHIN (C Shack) P Kelleway 8-11	Gay Kelleway 7	2
119	003200	MISS HENRY (E Beresford-Huey) C Benstead 8-11	B Rouse	8
121	000000	PORTO IRENE (Mrs P Tucker) D Tucker 8-11	A Dicks 7	5
122	0	SEASIDE SPECIAL (Mrs C Chisholm) J Douglas-Home 8-11	G Sexton	3
123	00-0	SUSIE'S BABY (W Joyce) D Laing 8-11	B Procter	6
125	0230-34	TYNDRUM (B) (Prince Faisal) R Williams 8-11	R Cochrane	10

2 Qui Son, 3 The Minster, 4 Miami Dolphin, 6 Dubai Ruby, 8 Tyndrum, 10 Miss Henry, 16 others.

2.0 SADDLESCOMBE STAKES (2-y-o: fillies: £1,855: 7f) (7)

204	0	ARAMINTA MAVIS (Ld McAlpine) R Smyth 8-8	G Ramshaw	7
205	042	BIRDWOOD (Duke of Marlborough) J Dunlop 8-8	W Carson	1
209	4	COR ANGLAIS (G Strawbridge) I Balding 8-8	Pat Eddery	6
218	3	GILT SPUR (J Shack) P Kelleway 8-8	Gay Kelleway 7	5
220	0	MILLER'S DAUGHTER (A Perry) D Whelan 8-8	P Waldron	4
226	03	SMITTEN (S Wong) B Hanbury 8-8	A Weiss 7	3
227	0	SOUNDING (T Nakao) M Stoute 8-8	A Kimberley	2

5-2 Gilt Star, 3 Cor Anglais, 100-30 Birdwood, 6 Sounding, 9 Araminta Mavis, 10 Smitten, 14 Miller's Daughter.

2.30 GEORGE ROBEY HANDICAP (2,725: 7f) (10)

302	014021	SWINGING REBEL (CD) (Mrs V Duery) N Vigors 5-9-11 (6 ex)	G Starkey	3
303	110014	YOUNG DANIEL (D) (F Wicks) A Moore 5-9-10	B Rouse	6
304	2-30330	BLUSHING RIVER (D) (Maktoum Al Maktoum) Thomson Jones 3-9-9	R Hills 3	7
306	120-002	TA MORGAN (CDB) (R Corbett) G Lewis 5-9-4	G Sexton	4
307	440113	LITTLE MERCY (CD) (C Blackwell) J Winter 5-9-4	B Taylor	9
308	433040	WIKI WIKI WHEELS (P Savill) C Nelson 3-9-2	Pat Eddery	5
309	000000	WORLINGWORTH (D) (G Hubbard) M Ryan 4-9-2	P Robinson	10
311	34-1320	BE MY DARLING (C) (Elisha Holding) G Lewis 3-8-7	G Ramshaw	1
312	4-13211	KING OF ROCK (D) (Essal Commodities) P Haslam 3-8-7	P Waldron	2
319	000-000	JUJU (Dr Y Malek) D Elsworth 4-7-7	A McGlone 3	8

3 Swinging Rebel, Little Mercy, 5 Ta Morgan, 6 Wiki Wiki Wheels, 8 Be My Darling, King Of Rock, 9 Young Daniel, 10 Blushing River, 16 others.

3.0 BRIGHTON STAKES (ladies: £1,234: 1m 2f) (10)

402	0000-21	SWIFT TURTLE (D) (J Fox) J Fox 4-10-3	Fiona Cunningham 5	9
404	6-00212	UNDERBID (DB) (Mrs M Watney) I Balding 3-9-10	Diana Jones	10
407	3333-0	LOYAL SUPPORTER (Sloane Bloodstock) A Davison 4-9-3	Vivien Grinstead	3
409	00-0000	NO HACK (B) (F Crouch) A Moore 4-9-3	Candy Moore	4
410	/0000-0	PRESS BARON (Miss E Bronson) P Ashworth 4-9-3	Elaine Bronson 5	7
411	30-4200	RAINBOW DREAM (Mrs M Jarvis) A Jarvis 4-9-3	Elaine Jarvis 5	5
413	0000-00	FIDURI (T Godfrey) D Jermy 4-9-0	–	6
414	000400	HOT ANNA (P Feilden) P Feilden 4-9-0	Julie Feilden	2
417	0-03230	KONDAIR (G Ward) D Arbuthnot 3-8-11	Di Yeomans 5	1
418	00-44	MARLOWSWOOD (Marlow Ltd) M Prescott 3-8-11	Elain Mellor	8

4-5 Underbid, 3 Kondair, 5 Marlowswood, 7 Rainbow Dream, 12 Swift Turtle, 16 others.

3.30 NEWHAVEN HANDICAP (3-y-o: selling: £1,023: 1m) (9)

501	0-04400	SAX (B) (M Bryant) S Woodman 9-7	Pat Eddery	2
503	020310	EARLY SURPRISE (Mrs K Wrighton) D Morley 9-1	A Murray	5
504	000001	THAT'S INCREDIBLE (B) (F Chau) Pat Mitchell 8-13	W Carson	1
507	00-03	HABIT FORMING (K Redsull) D Ringer 8-7	P D'Arcy	8
508	0/3344	PADDYS BELLE (Mrs P Tucker) D Tucker 8-7	A Dicks 7	9
509	033042	MORE WIT (G Brunton) P M Taylor 8-2	B Rouse	6
510	40-000	KELLY'S SHADOW (B) (R Fairley) M Haynes 8-1	I Jenkinson	7
512	000000	PEKING DANCER (B Tang) Pat Mitchell 8-0	B Crossley	4
513	000040	IRENE'S PRIDE (B Stockil) A Bailey 7-13	S Dawson 5	3

2 That's Incredible, 100-30 More Wit, 5 Early Surprise, 6 Paddys Belle, 8 Habit Forming, 10 Sax, 16 others.

4.0 ROTTINGDEAN HANDICAP (£1,710: 1m 4f) (10)

608	04-243	TO-ONERO-MOU (Mrs A Muinos) G Harwood 3-9-7	G Starkey	10
612	012231	RIKKI TAVI (D) (A Boon) B Hills 3-9-6 (4 ex)	R Hills 3	8
614	0-44220	BUNCE BOY (CD) (M Sanderson) Miss A Sinclair 7-9-3	W Newnes	6
615	021100	INCHGOWER (CD) (Miss D Downes) W Wightman 6-9-2	B Rouse	7
616	322144	EVERSEAL (J Maxwell) G Hunter 3-9-2	Pat Eddery	1
620	40-4000	KOHINOOR DIAMOND (B) (P Hannon) G Kindersley 3-8-7	B Crossley	9
621	000003	SUSSEX QUEEN (Mrs J Musson) W Musson 4-8-6	R Fox	5
623	000210	HOODWINK (CDB) (Lady d'Avigdor Goldsmid) N Vigors 5-8-3	C Wootton 7	4
625	0-00000	MANAGERESS (S Wong) P Feilden 3-7-13	W Carson	2
626	0000/00	MR MISCHIEF (Mrs H Collins) C Wildman 5-7-12	A Dicks 7	3

15-8 Rikki Tavi, 2 To-Onero-Mou, 5 Inchgower, 13-2 Everseal, 8 Bunce Boy, 10 Hoodwink, 12 Kohinoor Diamond, 16 others.

4.30 LANCING STAKES (3-y-o: maidens: £1,345: 1m 2f) (9)

2	0-02244	BELLAMONTI (R Sangster) B Hills 9-0	Pat Eddery	8
3	0-00030	HAVE BLESSED (Mrs C Pateras) C Brittain 9-0	P Robinson	5
6	00-0042	KWA ZULU (D Scott) G Hunter 9-0	B Rouse	7
8	000-	PURPLE EMPEROR (M Gliksten) G Kindersley 9-0	B Crossley	2
9	40-400	RULA HULER (Studcrown Ltd) L Cumani 9-0	R Guest	1
10	0-0	SHOUT (T Stonor) G Harwood 9-0	G Starkey	4
12	000000	VIVRE POUR VIVRE (Mrs L Toogood) P Kelleway 9-0	Gay Kelleway 7	3
14	0	GAYGARDEN LADY (Mrs K Edwards) Peter Taylor 8-11	B Jago	6
22	0-0023	WILLOWBED (Sir R Cohen) J Dunlop 8-11	W Carson	9

9-4 Willowbed, 3 Shout, 100-30 Bellamonti, 6 Rula Huler, 7 Have Blessed, 10 Kwa Zulu, 12 others.

FOR THE RECORD

FOOTBALL

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP: Second round, first leg: Meadowbank 2, Partick 1; Montrose 1, Dundee 3.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bath 3, Kidderminster 0; Enfield 2, Trowbridge 1; Frickley 2, Bangor 0; Runcorn 4, Gateshead 2; Wealdstone 1, Yeovil 0.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Carshalton 0, Hendon 1; Dulwich 1, Wycombe 1; Harrow 3, Billericay 1; Staines 2, Slough 3; Sutton United 3, Bromley 0; Tooting and Mitcham 3, Hitchin 3; Walthamstow 0, Barking 2; Worthing 2, Wokingham 0. First division: Cheshunt 0, Kingstonian 0; Farnborough 1, Windsor and Eton 3; Metropolitan Police 0, Walton and Hersham 5; Woking 1, Epsom and Ewell 2. Second division: Dorking 2, Ware 0; Epping 2, Newbury 3; Finchley, Corinthian-Casuals 2; Hemel Hempstead 1, Egham 1; Horsham 2, Grays 5; Southall 3, Eastbourne United 1; Uxbridge 5, Basildon 1.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: First round, first leg: A P Leamington 3, Bedworth 2; Aylesbury 3, Milton Keynes 3; Banbury 1, Dunstable 1; Bridgwater 1, Witney 3; Bromsgrove 3, Redditch 2; Canterbury 0, Hastings United 0; Chatham 1, Dartford 1; Crawley 3, Gravesend and Northfleet 0; Dudley 1, Oldbury 0; Fisher 4, Erith and Belvedere 1; Gloucester 3, Forest Green 2; Hillingdon 0, Basingstoke 2; Moor Green 3, Tamworth 0; Rushden 0, King's Lynn 1; Salisbury 1, Gosport 2; Thanet 0, Dover 0; Tonbridge 1, Welling 3; VS Rugby 1, Chelmsford 1.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Banstead 2, Horley 1; Chalfont St Peter 2, Kingsbury 0; Chertsey 1, Camberley 0; Haringey 0, Edgware 3; Harwich and Parkeston 1, Hoddesdon 2; Marlow 1, Berkhamsted 0; Thatcham 2, Wolverton 2; Whyteleafe 0, Redhill 2.

IRISH CUP: Ballyclare 2, Larne 1; Bangor 0, Glentoran 7; Cliftonville 0, Coleraine 0; Crusaders 0, Distillery 3; Linfield 0, Carrick 0.

SOVIET LEAGUE: Spartak 2, Neftchi 0; Chakhtar 1, Metallist 0; Jalgiris 2, C.S.K.A. 1; Nistru 1, Torpedo Kutaisi 2; Dniepr 2, Dynamo Kiev 1; Dynamo Minsk 1, Torpedo Moscow 1.

WEST GERMAN LEAGUE: Bayern Munich 1, Fortuna Düsseldorf 1; Nuremburg 2, Arminia Bielefeld 0; Bochum 3, Eintracht Brunswick 1; Stuttgart 0, Mannheim 0.

SWISS LEAGUE: Basle 2, Young Boys 0; La Chaux de Fonds 2, Zurich 2; Chiasso 2, Bellinzona 1; Grasshoppers 3, Neuchatel 2; Lausanne 3, Vevey 1; Servette Geneva 2, Aarau 0; Sion 2, Luzern 0; Wettingen 1, St Gall 3.

BADMINTON

JAKARTA: Indonesian open men's tournament, preliminary round: I Sugiarto (Indo) bt Wong Shoon (Sing), 15-2, 15-5; H Arbi (Indo) bt K Jolly (GB), 15-6, 15-10; Yang Yang (China) bt J Nierhoff (Den), 15-11, 15-4; M Frost (Den) bt B Yusuf (Indo), 15-4, 15-5; S Pamungas (Indo) bt L W Cheok (Sing), 15-3, 15-2; S Joko (Indo) bt S Fledberg (Den), 15-11, 15-3.

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Toronto Blue Jays 9, Baltimore Orioles 3; California Angels 5, Cleveland Indians 2; Detroit Tigers 2, Texas Rangers 1; Minnesota Twins 3, Boston Red Sox 2; Oakland Athletics 9, New York Yankees 3; Seattle Mariners 5, Milwaukee Brewers 0; Kansas City Royals 10, Chicago White Sox 2. NATIONAL LEAGUE: Cincinnati Reds 4, Chicago Cubs 2; St Louis Cardinals 7, Atlanta Braves 0; Houston Astros 6, Pittsburgh Pirates 5 and 2-1; New York Mets 8, San Diego Padres 3; San Francisco Giants 3, Philadelphia Phillies 1; Los Angeles Dodgers 6, Montreal Expos 3.

VOLLEYBALL

ODESSA: Vladimir Savvin Memorial tournament (men): Japan 3, USSR 0; Poland 3, Romania 1.

YACHTING

CHICHESTER: Hichenor Sailing Club: International 14s: Race 3 UK beat Japan; US East bt. UK North; US West beat Canada. Race 4: UK North bt Japan; US West bt US East; UK South, bt Canada. Race 5: US West Bt Japan, Canada Bt US East, UK South Bt UK North. Overall: UK South, Wins, Canada 3 wins, US West 3 wins, UK North 2 wins, US East 2 wins.

HOCKEY

KUALA LUMPUR: International tournament: Pakistan 4, New Zealand 2.

Uruguay won the football championship of the Pan American Games in Caracus, defeating Brazil 1-0 in the final. Miguel Peirano scored after 85 minutes, Guatemala took the bronze medal.

ATHLETICS: Competition at the Pan American Games got off to a weak start, with gold medals for the Cuban, Luis Delis, in the men's shot putt, and for the Mexican Rudolfo Gomez, in the 10,000 metres. The standard at Caracas has been badly hit by the proximity of the recent world championships in Helsinki, and most of the top athletes have preferred to stay away.

● The British Olympic Association yesterday received a £50,000 boost from Budget Rent-A-Car. They are donating cars to Britain's 21 national associations until the Games begin next July.

Pan-American Games: the beginning of the end of steroids?

Drug net that none can escape is tightening round the Olympics

Caracas (Reuter) – The introduction of new, stricter dope testing which has led to 11 weightlifting medallists from nine countries being stripped of their titles at the Pan American Games has wide implications for next year's Los Angeles Olympics.

A West German team using the most sophisticated equipment ever seen at a big international sports meeting are responsible for dope-testing here and United States officials say the same methods will be used at the Olympics.

According to the Canadian team doctor, Jack Taunton, scientific advances in detection techniques mean that drug-taking atheletes who would previously have passed dope tests will now be caught.

Four weighlifters were disqualified on Tuesday for taking banned strength-building drugs and a Chilean cyclist also failed a test during a preliminary round, according to his team chief.

Thirteen United States track athletes suddenly flew home without competing, only two of them giving an explanation.

Randy Williams, the long jumper, said he wanted to be with his wife, who had just given birth to their child, and Paul Bishop said he objected to the food and facilities at the Games. he said the decision by the Americans to leave at the same time was a coincidence.

A United States delegation statement said: "their individual decisions to withdraw should not be taken as an implication of guilt or interpreted in any similar manner." It condemned the use of banned drugs by athletes.

The chemicals most commonly used illegally to enhance an athlete's performance are anabolic steroids, which are similar to male hormones. Steroids were found in sportsmen and women as long ago as the mid-1960s but sports authorities did not make a serious attempt to stop their use until the 1972 Munich Olympics.

Since then they have fought a running battle with dishonest sportsmen and trainers, who constantly find new ways to avoid detection. With the new techniques. Dr Taunton says the authorities are now much better placed to catch the drug takers.

"If an athlete has been taking anabolic steroids withing the past 90 days they can now be detected," he said.

If the drug is injected into fat tissues to dissolve slowly and be effective over a longer period it could possibly be detected after an even longer period. Dr Taunton warned: "If any athlete wants to compete in Los Angeles and is taking drugs, he'd better stop now."

The Cologne-based dope-testing team at the Pan-American Games has apparently caught many weighlifters by surprise with the effectiveness of its methods using a gas chromatograph and mass spectrometer.

Not all weighlifters at the Games were given dope testsbut of those that were the organizers listed 11 as having traces of steroids or other illegal substances in their urine.

All were stripped of their medals and will face sanctions from the International Weightlifting Federation or other international sports authorities. Daniel Nunex, of Cuba, also lost the world snatch record he set on August 16.

The fact that nine nationalities were involved – lifters from Argentina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, United States and Venezuela – indicates how widespread the practice has apparently become.

Some sports officials say many athletes in other disciplines use steroids without being caught and Dr Taunton said he would not be surprised if some track and field athletes in the Pan-American village were guilty. "Certainly the atmosphere in the village is one of enhanced concern over this whole issue, to say the least", he said.

Dr Taunton said he hoped the affair would serve as a warning to athletes, adding: "I hope I'm not being naive but I would like to think that this is the beginning of the eradication of drugs in sport."

Steroids, apart from helping build up muscle tissue, give their users a big psychological boost, he said; but they are also medically dangerous and lead to increased risk of liver disease, heart failure and sterility in men.

In the past athletes stopped using them about eight weeks before a big competition and escaped discovery by switching to an artificial form of male hormone testosterone to keep up the effects and increase their aggression

● LOS ANGELES – Dr Tony Daly, vice-president for medical services of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, said: "New medical equipment means anabolic steroids, which strengthen muscles, can be detected four months after they have been used. Athletes had previously been able to use the steroids only three weeks before a competition without being picked up."

It was doubtful, he added, whether athletes who had failed to pass drug tests at the Pan-American Games would be able to compete in the Los Angeles Games as amateur federations usually imposed a ban of at least a year for drug use and the Games were less than a year away.

Stripped of their medals: Nunezard Blanco, of Cuba, and Greavette, of Canada.

US affected by altitude

Caracas (Reuter) – The American swimming team have won all but four gold medals at the Pan-American Games here and set three world records in sprint events.

But they might have performed even better if the altitude of the venue not hindered their longer-distance swimmers.

The swimming events were held at the United Nations Park pool, which is more than 2,500ft above sea-level. According to the United States's chief coach, Trevor Tiffany, long distance swimmers were unable to start quickly because they would then have difficulty getting enough oxygen.

The American women – like the long-distance swimmers – never came remotely close to a world record, though this partly reflects the strength of the East German women. Tracy Caulkins, for example, was more than 15 seconds adrift of the 400 metres individual medley record.

Success came, however, in the men's sprints. Steve Lundquist, aged 22, took six-hundredths of a second off the world 100 metres breaststroke record he had set only 11 days previously. His new time was 2min 02.28sec. On Sunday, Rick Carey, aged 20, had broken his own 100 metres backstroke record for the third time in just over two weeks with a time of 55.19sec.

TENNIS

Nastase's Open reprieve

Jericho, New York (Reuter) – Ilie Nastase has appealed against an $8,500 fine and suspension of 42 days imposed on him by the Men's International Professional Tennis Council last weekend. The appeal will be heard after the United States Open tournament which begins next week, and the Romanian will therefore be eligible to take part in the Open.

The suspension, which applies only to grand prix tournaments, was handed out to Nastase following disputes over line calls in a tournament at Stowe, Vermont. He admitted that he broke his racket by hitting it against the ground in a match against Danny Saltz which he lost. "I hit the racket on the ground like so many other guys do," he said. "I didn't mean to break it. McEnroe hits his racket, but the No 1 guy can get away with it."

JERICHO: Hamlet Cup men's tournament: V Van Patten (US) bt S Denton (US), 6-4, 6-4; J Higueras (Sp) bt T Mayotte US), 6-4, 4-6, 6-3; C Lewis (NZ) bt A Gomez (Ecl) 6-4, 6-4.

MAHWAH, New Jersey: Virginia Slims tournament: First round (US unless stated): C Reynolds bt L Forood, 7-6, 6-4; A Hobbs GB) bt S Collins, 6-1, 6-1; R Fairbank (SA) bt T Phelps, 6-3, 6-2. Second round: W Turnbull (Aus) bt J Harrington, 6-0, 5-7, 6-1; R Reggi (It) bt P Delhees (Switz), 7-6, 3-6, 6-2; M Jausovec (Yug) bt B Gadusek, 6-2, 6-3; V Ruzici (Rom) bt S Solomon, 6-7, 6-2; W White bt L Thompson, 3-6, 6-0, 6-2; J Durie bt S Acker 6-4, 6-3; B Potter bt M Maleeva (Bul), 4-6, 7-6, 6-1; H Mandlikova (Cz) bt M L Piatek, 7-6, 6-0; C Benjamin bt A Temesvari Hun), 7-6, 3-0, retired.

BASKETBALL

Canada reach final and could face England

From Robert Pryce, Christchurch

England now know the route they must take to become Commonwealth champions for the first time. In tonight's semi-final round they play New Zealand, whom they beat three months ago in Japan. If they reach Saturday's final they will have to play Canada, whom they beat on Tuesday.

The Canadians reached the final with an 83-82 win over Australia in Christchurch last night. The two biggest teams in the competition pummelled each other under the boards but at the end, when the Australians slipped out of the Cowles stadium, the bruises they carried were mostly to their pride.

During the last world championships, in which Australia finished fifth, they beat Canada with the substantial help of some inspired shooting from Ian Davies. Dave Arsenault saw the game.

The Canadian guard suggested that the best way of dealing with the threat posed by Davies was a combination defence called a box-and-one. While his colleagues took defensive responsibility for areas of the court (the four corners of the box). Arsenault would take care of Davies (the one).

His plan worked perfectly. After four and a half minutes of the second half, the Canadians led 53-43 and Davies had contributed just two points to Australia's score. Less than nine minutes later he was out of the game with five fouls and only eight points.

"We shot very badly," Lindsay Gaze, the Australian coach, said afterwards. "It would have been a crime if we had stolen the game."

The Canadian front court coped well with the strength and aggression of the Australians. Mike Frisby led their socring with 23 points. Jim Zoet added 20. The teams finished level in reboundings.

In the women's competition, England beat Malaysia 108-40 and will play New Zealand in Saturday's semi-finals. Australia beat New Zealand 76-36.

● Argentina beat the Soviet Union 91-87 in the world junior championships in Majorca. It was the first defeat for the Russians and the first victory for Argentina.

In other fifth round games, West Germany beat Italy 75-63 and Brazil beat Yugoslavia 80-67.

Platinum medal

Helsinki (Reuter) – João Carlos de Oliveira, the Brazilian world triple jump record holder, whose right leg was shattered in a car crash near São Paulo early last year, received a unique platinum medal from the International Amateur Athletics Federation for his services to sport. He won three world cup titles and two Olympic bronze medals.

EQUESTRIANISM

Proof of eventing success

By Jenny MacArthur

Ginny Strawson, the champion young rider of Europe, heads her all-girls squad of six chosen to represent Britain at the European Young Riders three day event championship which takes place at the Burghley Horse Trials, sponsored by Remy Martin, from September 7-11.

Miss Strawson, who comes from Lincolnshire, missed Badminton because her two horses, Sparrowhawk, and Minsmore, were lame and then missed the final trial at Locko Park. Derbyshire a fortnight ago, because of an injury to her shoulder. In between injuries, however, she managed to fit in a successful outing to Holker Hall earlier this month which assured her of a place in the team.

Karen Straker, the European junior gold medallist, with Running Bear, has deserved her place in the squad. She was the youngest rider at Badminton where she went clear across country and finished 16th.

Polly Schwerdt, from near Exeter, with Dylan II, also made good her claim for a team place after her Badminton performance. Dylan, now 13, is only 15 hands high but has a tremendous jump.

Jacquie Toogood, on Czar Nicholas; Camilla Murdoch, on Rugan and Juliet Snelson on Solo, make up the six from which the team of four will be chosen.

Flame continues to burn brightly at Much Wenlock

Day the Olympics came to town

The Olympic extravaganza in Los Angeles next year may be bigger and better known, but there are those who believe that the true Olympic flame burns brighter each summer on a school playing field in the middle of Shropshire.

The Much Wenlock Olympian Games do not usually attract the television cameras or the world superstars, more the mums and dads, replete with canvas chairs and picnic hampers, youthful competitors. At this year's games there were up to 1,000 entrants, continuing the tradition that is now 133 years old and which perpetuates the dream of a local man – Dr William Penny Brookes – who brought the Olympic ideal to a remote part of rural England before the modern Olympic Games began in Athens in 1896.

It was Baron Pierre de Coubertin who paid tribute to the part played by Dr Brookes, after visiting the Much Wenlock Games in 1890. He wrote: "... and of the Olympic Games which modern Greece has not yet revived, it is not a Greek to whom one is indebted but rather to Dr W. P. Brookes ... Now aged 82 ... still active, vigorous, organising and animating them."

The doctor died a few months before the first Olympic Games of modern times, and in the eagerness to credit Baron de Coubertin with the formation of the modern games, the crucial role played by Dr Brookes has been largely overlooked.

Discreet window displays in the High Street are the nearest Much Wenlock gets to comercialisation of his lasting memorial, the games. There is no doubt they attract attention and tourism to the town, which is still basically the same, sleepy sort of place of a few thousand inhabitants as it was when the first games were held in 1850.

Dr Brookes was also the man who brought the railway to town. That has gone now, but the games live on.

They have, however, changed with the years. Originally the games were an exotic mix of ancient English rural pastimes, such as tilting at the ring (a sort of Middle Ages jousting warm-up exercise), and classical Olympianism, involving much pageantry and laurel leaves for the victors.

Although the games are still held on Linden Field, today's competitors can use the facilities of a large school, named after the doctor, and a sports hall. This year, disabled people competed in a table tennis tournament, while cricketers enjoyed their own arcane rituals in the sports hall. The archery butts were being set up; at the bowls club, the bowlers bowled on as if almost nothing was happening. Children flailed their rackets on the tennis courts; a man on crutches putted the shot, and the athletes long-jumped.

At their height, towards the end of the last century, the games attracted the best athletes, and also the crowds, with special trains being put on to ferry the thousands from the Midlands to Much Wenlock.

The games lapsed in the mid-1960s, due to a combination of factors, including a decline in the popularity of handicap events in athletics and a fall in the number of members of the Wenlock Olympian Society, the organisers.

The games were revived in 1977, and now offer a wider range of activities. Norman Wood, the secretary of the society, says the games today are closer than ever to the ideals of Dr Brookes. "After the Second World War," he says, "All the society did was organise a big jamboree on one day a year. When we re-started, we felt the mood was right for participating, not watching."

The Wenlock Olympian Society is active all year round, with teams in four track leagues and three cross country leagues, and indoor athletics, short tennis and five-a-side football, as well as mountaineering. The accent is always on the taking part, as in the increase in recent years in events for the disabled.

The modern Olympics, Mr Wood believes, have lost their way. "What you have to get out of the modern Olympics is the nationalism. That is the idea here, competitors competing as individuals and not waving the national flag ..." He pauses, and smiles a small smile. "I don't think there is a cat in hell's chance of that in the Olympics, do you?"

The Much Wenlock Games cost only around £1,500 to put on, raised mainly through sponsorship, admission fees, a draw and fund raising. Mr Wood grows and sells vegetables for the society. The games also steer clear of all political involvement. As Councillor E B Higgs, the president, says: "We keep clear of all politics here, and that has always been our way."

Paul Harrison

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For further information please contact Miss Margaret Nicol, Telephone No 935 5686.

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The Chief of Personnel, RNLI,
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SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialists Agency 01-734 0532.

PERSONAL Secretary/Cook required by old established City of London wine merchants. Tel Miles Maskell 01-626 8801.

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مكذا من الأصل

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development

How to run your own show – buy out the boss

Corinne Julius on one way of becoming your own employer

Starting your own business has been in vogue for the last few years. The idea is fine in theory, but putting it into practice is exceptionally demanding, both financially, and psychologically, expecially if you are already well established in a company in a senior position. A number of would-be bosses have no product or service to sell, but this does not necessarily mean having to abandon the idea. It is possible to be your own employer by taking slightly fewer risks and buying out the company that currently employs you – in other words affecting a "management buy-out".

Management buy-outs usually involve the purchase of an existing company by several of its senior management staff. The average cost is around £250,000 but it is possible to buy out smaller companies for as little as £50,000. Obviously financial backing will be needed, but as the company already has a track record it may be easier to attract capital than when starting up a new venture.

Ripe to buy

There are generally three types of company susceptible to a buy out. Firstly there is the family company, run by a group of professional managers for several years while members of the family have held non-executive positions, or where the family members are getting too old to carry on. The owners may want the company name to continue and rather than sell to competitors or fold up they would be happy to sell to their managers – people they trust – and may be willing to sell out for less than the market value.

The second type of company ripe for a management buy out is the subsidiary that was bought as part of a merger between two large groups and which does not fit into the new holding company strategy for development. The third kind is the company about to go into liquidation, which its own management knows is viable in part if not as a whole.

So, what are the steps to take in being your own boss? After having thought about the viability of buying out a company and making it a success, consider the pressure on yourself and your family. You should then sound out in confidence one or two senior colleagues whom you respect, before atempting to get financial backing. The management team you choose will have to be capable of running the company without extensive external back-up.

The problem is to get as much support and commitment from colleagues as possible without making the moves too openly. Buy out teams usually include the managing, financial and sales directors and often the production manager. There are normally two or three prime movers, with perhaps the backing of up to six other colleagues. Haiving talked it through you will need financial advice.

A favourite source of financial advice is ICFC, the world's largest source of private venture capital, with 18 area offices around the UK. However, there are other sources, such as merchant banks, or perhaps advice from the specialist section of your own bank. Whoever you approach will try to arrange a meeting as soon as possible to try to establish an estimate of the price of the company you wish to buy based on assets, turnover and profitability. In the long run the cost of the buy out may preclude its achievement, despite the company's viability.

After an initial chat, ICFC, for example, would recommend you consult first class accountants and solicitors (not existing company or personal advisers) who have experience of buy outs. The solicitors' role is often to act as intermediary by approaching the company on behalf of an unnamed potential purchaser to see whether it really is for sale.

At the same time a business plan has to be prepared to put before potential backers. It should include information on the company, the customers, suppliers, management structure and financial information, although the latter is often not available in great detail, and forecasts for profit and cash-flow.

The backer will want to know why the company is for sale and you as an

Lurking skeletons

existing manager will usually have a good idea of whether there are any skeletons lurking in the cupboard. If the project seems viable your backers are likely to continue. You and your colleagues will have to put in some cash, often by getting a second mortgage on your home or by persuading other members of your family to lend you the money. A typical buy out would give the backer up to 20 per cent equity for providing 80 per cent of the finance. In your planning you have to sort out the right capital base on the right terms, to avoid later complications such as under campitalisation.

The backer shoud help you develop a strategy and a detailed plan of how to approach the vendor. As well as working out ways to make the deal attractive to the vendor, your backer should help you to negotiate on matters that will affect the long-term future of the company and the ease with which it can be run. For example, it would be wise to arrange for the existing owners to be responsible for any redundancies necessary before you take over.

Deals on management buy outs can go through in as little as two days with a willing vendor, but the average is around six months. Of course it isn't quite so simple: there are problems. Firstly if you make an approach that is unsuccessful your boss or the owners may consider you as thoroughly disloyal and make your working life rather unpleasant. During negotiation many managers find it difficult to confront their former boss or employer across the table and may have difficulty in getting the best deal.

If your negotiations are successful, the pressure is just starting. Previously you may have had extended back-up but now the decisions are yours and yours alone. This often makes managers more cautious: it is their money that is on the line. The main difference that the buy out is going to make to you is how you do your job. It can of course mean

The pressure is on

greater satisfaction, but it also means greater worry and tension about the results of your decisions.

Your new role can also affect working relationships, althoughost buy outs there has tended to be a honeymoon period of up to 12 months between staff and management, by which time you should have gained your confidence. It may take time to sort out the roles in your management team. ICFC have found that the management team tends to undergo a reorganization in its power and authority structure during the purchasing negotiations.

Some of the biggest tensions can come from your family. They may have become used to a certain lifestyle and status. For them the change can be traumatic, so it is essential to discuss all the implications of the deal with them from the start. After all, if you are worrying about the effect of your decisions on your children's education, it is going to distract you from the business decisions that you have to make.

In personal terms both the financial and psychological rewards of running your own show are great, and the success rate of management buy outs is high and more than justifies the pressures involved in trying to be your own boss.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM ..£3.25 a line (minimum 3 lines)

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Court and Social Page announcements can not be accepted by *telephone*.

"... You know how to interpret the appearance of earth and sky; but why do you not know how to interpret the present time?" – St Luke 12: 56 (R.S.V.)

BIRTHS

ALPORT – On 23rd August, at St Thomas's Hospital, to Anne (Groves-White) and Edward, a son, Robert Michael Bingham.

BIDDULPH – on August 22nd, 1983 at The Portland Hospital, to Robbie (Kravitz) and Peter – a son (Daniel Edward Sebastian) a brother for Alice.

DINKELDOEIN – on August 20th at Guy's Hospital, to Margaret (née Anderson) and Richard, a son, Stephen William.

DRAKE – On 22nd August to Camilla (nee Morgan Giles) and John – a daughter. (Florence Pamela Margaret).

EDWARDS. – On August 23, at Queen Mary's, Roehampton, Coralie (nee Streeter) and Nicholas – a son (William Nicholas).

HEWLETT–On August 19th at Cambridge Maternity Hospital to Helen (nee Berry) and James, a daughter (Jennifer Clare).

HODGE. – On August 19, at Mount Alvernia, Guildford, to Billy and Gerard – a daughter (Johanna).

HOGG – On 23rd August, at St Thomas's Hospital, to Isolda (nee Moon) and Peter, a daughter (Camilla Adele).

HOWARD – On August 12th, 1983, at Liverpool Maternity Hospital to Stephanie (née Bamford) and Vyvyan, a son, Charles Vyvyan, brother for Emily and Alice.

JONES – On 22nd August, to Chris (née Taylor) and Bron, a daughter, (Katherine Ellen), a sister for Abigail and Rhys.

MERRIAM – On 21st August in Perth, W.A. to Majo and Charles, a daughter.

PARKER – On August 1st, to Pamela (née Sinclair) and John, a son (Charles Andrew James).

PURDON – on August 21st at the Princess Alexandra Hospital, R.A.F. Wroughton to Caroline (nee Barker) and Patrick, a son Brooke Corran Nicholas.

RAFFAL – On May 12th, 1983, in Melbourne, Australia, to Helen (née Brown) and Anthony, a daughter (Jessica Louise).

RIVERS – On August 18th, in Bath to Alison (nee Bramwell) and David – a daughter Jennifer.

SKELSEY – On 23 August at St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, to Dan and Gabby, a son, Benjamin.

TORRANCE – on August 22nd at Elsie Inglis Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh, to Morag (neé MacHugh) and Iain, a son, Hew David Thomas.

WOOLMAN. – On August 20th, to Tessa (nee Phillipson) and Andrew – a son, Benjamin Charles, a brother for Rebecca.

ZIELINSKI–CUSTANCE – On August 20th in Berlin to Gloria and Siggi, a son (Isaac Maria).

MARRIAGES

LOCK : BESWICK. – On August 20 at Trowbridge United Church, Michael John Lock to Kate Louise Beswick.

LUXMOORE : GODSEY. – On Aug. 18, 1983, in Altrincham, Adrian Luxmoore to Page Godsey now living in Lausanne.

LYNCH : FISHER. – On 25th August, 1983, in sunny Didcot James Patrick, son of James & Elizabeth Lynch, to Claire Madelaine, daughter of Moston and Rosemary Fisher.

MIDHA – GLACKEN – On August 6th, 1983 at St Mary's Church, Lennard Ratan Paul, eldest son of the late Mr R. N. Midha and of Mrs O. M. Midha, to Susan, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Glacken

DEATHS

BARNARD. – On Aug. 20, peacefully after a long illness at his home, Furzebrook, Wareham, Dorset, Thomas Theodore MC, MA, PhD, aged 84 loved father and grandfather. Funeral private, no flowers.

BOLTON, Cecily Judith, of Orchardside, Newent, Glos; wife of late Canon Oakley Gordon Bolton, peacefully in hospital on August 21st. Beloved mother, grandmother and great grandmother. Funeral Friday, 2 p.m., St Mary's, Newent. Donations in lieu of flowers to St Mary's Church, Newent.

CATTO. – On August 24, peacefully in Newcastle, Kathleen Grace (Gracie), aged 74. Beloved mother of Jane, Jeremy and Annabel, dear mother-in-law of Bernard and Tony and loving grandmother of Sebastien and Nicholas, Timothy and Catherine. Funeral service 10.45 am at St George's Church, Jesmond, on Saturday, August 27. Flowers to John Bargett & Sons, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

DRUMMOND-WOOLF. – On August 22, 1983, peacefully at home, Colonel Robin H. C. Drummond-Woolf, late The Black Watch, The Royal Highland Regiment. Funeral private. Requiescat in pace.

ECHEVARRI, JUAN ADDISON VICTOR. – On August 23, at White Lodge Nursing Home, Maidenhead, peacefully after a brave fight. Dear husband of Kit, father, grandfather and great grandfather. Funeral at St Mary's Church, White Waltham, near Maidenhead, on Wednesday, August 31, at 2.30. Flowers if desired to Pymm, Maidenhead.

ELMSLIE – On August 23rd, peacefully in her sleep, Doris Julia, dearly ...

... Hindhead. Cremation has taken place and his ashes interred in the family grave in Windsor.

PEDDER. – On Aug. 23 1983, Betty H. Le M. Pedder, widow of Roland Pedder, Priest. Funeral at Finsthwaite. 11 am Friday Aug. 26.

SAMUEL – On Monday, August 22nd, 1983, peacefully at Withybush Hospital, Haverfordwest, Dyfed, Tristram, beloved husband of Margot and father of Peter and John. Private cremation.

SMITH – On August 19th Joseph Eric, CBE, MA (Oxon), of Marston Green, dearly loved husband of Marian and Father of Vivienne and Hilary. Funeral service at 12.00 noon on Thursday, 25th August, 1983. All enquiries to William H. Painter Ltd, Funeral Directors. Tel: 021-706 1291.

THOMPSON. On Aug. 20, peacefully after a long bravely borne illness, Joan Mary, daughter of Mrs Ingegerd Thompson, of 66 Greenhill, Hampstead High Street, London NW3, and sister of Christopher. Funeral private.

TROTTER – On 23rd of August, peacefully at home, Lt-Col. William Dale Chaytor, late 11th Hussars (PAO), beloved husband of Mona. Funeral service at 2.30 p.m. in St. Mary's Church, Staindrop, on Friday, 26th of August. No flowers by request. Donations in lieu if desired to the B.F.S.S.

FUNERALS

MELVILLE, ALISTAIR. – Of The Thatched Cottage, Dibles Road, Warsash, Hampshire. The funeral service will take place at Portchester Crematorium, Portchester, Hampshire, on Wednesday, August 31, at 10.30 am. Flowers to The Thatched Cottage, Funeral Directors. Tel: Southampton 447966.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

RYDER. Will Christopher Ryder seen in Kensington last Saturday, formerly in America, please ring Simpson, 01-602 3912.

PAMELA C. JOHNSTON Bagenalls 730 3293.

GLORIA. Happy anniversary, all my love, Kevin.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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DIGBY RUMSEY seeks communications with copyright owners of William Gerhardi and Brian Lunn's "Memoirs of Satan". Write 22 Colegate, Norwich.

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LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
IN THE MATTER of RYTON INDUSTRIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
No 004282 of 1983
and
IN THE MATTER of LAMBIE (WALLSEND) LIMITED
No 004283 of 1983
and
IN THE MATTER of RYTON CIVIL ENGINEERING LIMITED
No 004284 of 1983
and
IN THE MATTER of RYTON TRANSPORT SERVICES LIMITED
No 004285 of 1983
and
IN THE MATTER of RYTON ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED
No 004286 of 1983
and
IN THE MATTER of RYTON MARINE LIMITED
No 004287 of 1983
and
IN THE MATTER of RYTON POLLUTION CONTROL LIMITED
No 004288 of 1983
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by Orders dated the 27th July 1983 and the 15th August 1983 the Court has directed separate Meetings of the Scheme Creditors (being the creditors of the Scheme Companies in respect of debts which are provable in the liquidation of any of the scheme Companies other than debts which fall to be discharged by the Receiver as preferential debts pursuant to section 94 of the Companies Act 1948 or debts which are preferential in the liquidation of any of the Scheme Companies pursuant of section 319 of the said Act) of each of the above-named Companies and of the members of Ryton Industrial Holdings Limited ("Holdings") to be convened for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving (with or without modification) a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between each of the said Companies (1) and their respective Scheme Creditors and (2) their respective Members and that such Meetings will be held at Station Hotel Neville Street Newcastle-upon-Tyne on Tuesday 13th September 1983 at the respective times specified in the Schedule hereto at which place and respective times all such creditors and (in the case of Holdings) members are requested to attend.

Any person entitled to attend the said Meetings can obtain copies of the said Scheme of Arrangement, forms of Proxy and copies of the Statement required to be furnished pursuant to Section 207 of the above-mentioned Act at the registered office of the said Companies situate at Becket House 1 Lambeth Palace Road London SE1 7EU and at the office of the undermentioned Solicitors at the address mentioned below during usual business hours on any day (other than Saturday and Sunday) prior to the day appointed for the said Meetings.

The said Scheme Creditors and the members of Holdings may vote in person at such of the said Meetings as they are entitled to attend or they may appoint another person whether a Scheme Creditor or a member of Holdings or not as their Proxy to attend and vote in their stead.

It is requested that forms appointing proxies be lodged with the Joint Liquidators at the Registered Office of the said Companies situate at Becket House 1 Lambeth Palace Road London SE1 7EU not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the said Meetings, but if forms are not so lodged they may be handed to the Chairman at the Meeting at which they are to be used.

By the said Order the Court has appointed WILLIAM CAWSEY MACKEY or failing him NIGEL JAMES HAMILTON or failing him MICHAEL ANTHONY JORDAN to act as Chairman of each of the said Meetings and has directed the Chairman to report the results thereof to the Court.

The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

THE SCHEDULE
BEFORE REFERRED TO

Name of Company	Serial Number	Time of Meeting
Creditors of Ryton Industrial Holdings Limited	1	11 o'clock in the forenoon
Members of Ryton Industrial Holdings Limited	2	11.30 in the forenoon (or so soon thereafter ...)

BMW

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من الأصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM: News digest, sport, weather and traffic reports – availalbe to everyone with a television set, teletext or not.

6.30 Breakfast Time: with Nick Ross and Frank Bough. Items include news bulletins at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; farming (between 6.30 and 7.00) sport at 6.43, 7.18 and 8.18; Keep fit (between 6.45 and 7.00): TV spot (7.15-7.30), Doctor (8.30-9.00), Review of the papers (7.32 and 8.32). Closedown at 9.00.

9.00 The New Schmoo: cartoon; 9.20 Jackanory: Rodney Bewes reads from Ursula Moray Williams's Jeffy, the Burglar's Cat (r); 9.35 Willo the Wisp (r); 9.40 Take Hart: fun with Tony Hart (r). 10.00 Closedown.

10.55 Cricket: the Fourth Test. First day's play at Trent Bridge: England v New Zealand. More at 1.40, with highlights at 10.55 tonight. Also on BBC2, at 4.15.

1.05 News After Noon; 1.22 Financial Report. And sub-titled news; 1.25 Bagpuss.

1.40 Cricket: The Fourth Test. More overs at Trent Bridge.

4.20 Play School: (see entry for BBC2, 10.30am); 4.45 Heidi: Episode 21 of this 26-episode serial version of the children's classic, starring Katia Polletin (r): 5.05 John Craven's Newsround; 5.15 Charlie Brown: the comic -strip boy adapts well to the small screen.

5.40 News: with Moira Stuart: 6.00 South-East at Six; 6.25 Tom and Jerry: Purrchance to Dream.

6.30 Doctor Who: Final episode of Kinda, with Peter Davison (r).

6.55 Top of the Pops: with Mike Smith and Simon Bates. It goes out live tonight.

7.30 Fame: Doris and her fellow students at the New York High School for Performing Arts waste no time in trying to discover who wrote a suicide note.

8.20 Tomorrow's World at Large: ECT. Kieran Prendiville reports on the use of electro-convulsive therapy as a treatment for severe depression. He follows the two-week progress of a woman who undergoes ECT, and talks to doctors who administer it and ot scientists who check the system after complaints that some patients have gaps in their memory after treatment.

9.00 News: with Nick Witchell.

9.25 The Life and Times of David Lloyd George: part 7 of Elaine Morgan's drama serial about the "Welsh wizard". He is accused by a general of lying to the House of Commons about recruitment to the forces. With Philip Madoc in the title role (r).

10.25 Secrets: First of four films investigating official secrecy in Britain. Tonight: 60-year-old Christmas cards still enveloped in the Official Secrets Act; and sealed lips about a gas explosion. With Ed Boyle.

10.55 Cricket: The Fourth Test. Highlights. 11.18 News headlines.

11.20 1984: Veteran US broadcaster Walter Cronkite compares Orwell's vision of next year with todays reality. Some of his findings are disturbing. (See Choice.) 12.10 Weather forecast.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain: with Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. Items include news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.58; Sport at 6.45, 7.45 and 8.30; Chris Tarrant on the isle of Wight at 6.50 and at intervals throughout the morning; Competition at 7.25 and 8.25; Guess Who at 8.05; Today's TV, at 8.35; Mad Lizzie at 8.50; Rat on the Road (in Newcastle) at 9.00.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. Followed by: Sesame Street: easy learning, with The Muppets; 10.25 Science International: Another film in this scientific research series; 10.35 Struggle Beneath the Sea: Moulting days for the lobster: 11.00 History of the Motor Car: developments in the 1930s (r); 11.25 World Famous Fairy Tales: cartoon – the Magic Pony: 11.35 Freetime: the Berkshire cowboys blaze away (r).

12.00 Heggerty Haggerty: with George Cole (repeated at 4.00); 12.10 Get up and Go!: with Beryl Reid and Mooncat; 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 Emmerdale Farm.

2.00 A Plus: Science fiction writer Brian Aldiss is interviewed by Elaine Grand; 2.30 Funny Man: Episode 12 of this drama serial about show business folk in the 1930s. With Jimmy Jewel, Pamela Stephenson and veteran entertainer Elsie Randolph (r); 3.30 Survival: Bay of Thundering Ice. The frozen kingdom of Alaska's Glacier Bay.

4.00 Children's ITV: Heggerty Haggerty (r); 4.15 Bugs Bunny: cartoon. The Rabbit of Seville; 4.20 On Safari: "Jungle" contest, with Sally James as star guest (r); 4.45 Home: Drama series, set in an Australian community welfare home; 5.15 The Young Doctors.

5.45 News: 6.00 Thames area news; 6.25 Help! Special: A hostel for the mentally handicapped.

6.40 Thames Sport: includes an item on the United Kingdom Powerboat Grand Prix.

7.10 I Simply Can't See: A film about blind computer systems analyist Tony Randall, his blind wife Irene and their two partially sighted childen.

7.40 Murder, Mystery, Suspense: Billion Dollar Threat (1979) Made-for-television adventure yarn, starring Dale Robinette as the American intelligent agent who pits himself against a super criminal who plots the destruction of the Earth. Co-starring Ralph Bellamy, Keeman Wynn, and Patrick Macnee. Director: Barry Shear.

9.30 European Connections: France. Toulouse – Anthony and Liz Godwin. A film about a former interior designer in London who, disenchanted with life there, bought a farm near Toulouse. And that is where, with his wife, he has now found fulfilment.

10.00 News. And Thames news headlines.

10.30 Lou Grant: Lou (Edward Asner) tries to find out if one of his newspaper staff was an FBI informer, 30 years ago.

11.30 Edgar Wallace Presents: The Malpas Mystery* (1960) Modestly-made thriller with Maureen Swanson as the woman who, released from prison, is asked by a detective agency to spy on her new employer.

12.25 Night Thoughts: with Harvey Gillman, a Quaker.

Frank Barrie who stars in Macready!! Channel 4, 10.30pm

CHOICE

● MACREADY!! (Channel 4, 10.30pm), Frank Barrie's one-man celebration of the 19th century actor, filmed on stage, with a visible audience in attendance, carries two exclamation marks in its title, which provides a useful clue to the intention of Mr Barries' tour de force. The show is as much about Macready's ecstatic audiences (it is their calls to him to appear on stage that are distilled in the title) as it is about the actor's power to enthrall them with his Macbeth or Hamlet. One minor grouse: Mr Barrie's Macready is surely too ingratiating a fellow to be the same man who, in his diaries, skewered his victims with the dagger of scorn.

● With Big Ben showing one o'clock, but sounding 13 times, it is clear that Walter Cronkite's report, 1984 (BBC 2, 11.20pm) is intended as a disorientating exercise in the tradition of the Orwell novel which the veteran American journalist uses as a yardstick to measure how far the erosion of freedom, privacy and truth has gone since the book was written 35 years ago. "The calendar says 1983", says Mr Cronkite in his best minatory voice over a montage of Afghanistan, Poland, El Salvador and Iran, "but everything else says 1984." It sounds dramatic all right. Whether it makes complete sense is something else again. We have to make some pretty long leaps over credibility gaps to arrive at the Cronkite conclusion that the sum total of TV surveillance cameras, political torture, deleted photographs of discredited heroes, Richard Nixon on White House whitewash, computerized identity files and euphemisms like "terminal living" for "dying", is the same unrelieved hell on earth as lived by Orwell's doomed hero, Winston Smith.

● Coward's BRIEF ENCOUNTER (Radio 4, 3.00pm) is now beginning to look like something from Never-Never Land, with its 1s.9d cinema seats, Three Star at ten pence a nip, lady cellists who double at the Kardomah and at the organ of the local Odeon, and lovers who stand on the brink of adultery but are never really in any danger of taking the plunge. And yet, and yet . . . that old wistful magic refuses to give up the ghost. Ian Holm and Cheryl Campbell as the middle-aged, railway station buffet Romeo and Juliet, cannot manage the pain that quietly throbbed away behind the eyes when Trevor Howard and Celia Johnson played Alec and Laura in the David Lean film, but it is probably only those who have not seen the movie (adapted for Afternoon Theatre by Walter Hall) who will recognize that the radio version has force-fed Coward's tender wayside bloom.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University (until 8.10) Klein's Unification of Geometry; 6.30 Electronics: a study in design; 6.55 Health care in Mozambique; 7.20 Meanings of Madness (1); 7.45 North Sea Oil: taxation.

10.30 Play School: Wilma Horsbrugh's story The Train to Glasgow.

4.15 Cricket: The Fourth Test. A transfer, from BBC1, of live coverage of the first day's play between England and New Zealand, at Trent Bridge. Introduced by Peter West. You can see highlights on BBC1 tonight at 10.55.

6.15 Carnival: Open-air concert, at Liverpool's Sefton Park, given by Nick Heyward.

6.50 News summary: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.

6.55 Distant Guns: Fourth of sixth programmes in which former members of the Services look back and recall memorable moments. Tonight, Sir John Glubb (Glubb Pasha) talks about the days when, as an Army liaison officer, he helped to keep peace in the desert between camel tribesmen from Saudi Arabia and shepherd tribes living on Iraq's southern frontier (r).

7.25 Wheels of Fire: Penultimate film in this series about modern India. Tonight, two examples of the nation's industrial potential–Hero Cycles, in Ludhiana, and Telco, lorry and bus makers, in Pune.

7.55 Discovering Hedgerows: David Streeter and Rosamond Richardson investigate the flora and fauna to be seen in August (r).

8.20 Film: The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie (1969) Film version of the Muriel Spark novel about a Scottish teacher with a decidedly unorthodox approach to life, both in and out of school. Maggie Smith won a Hollywood Oscar for her performance in the title role. Co-starring Robert Stephens, Pamela Franklyn, Gordon Jackson and Celia Johnson. Directed by Ronald Neame.

10.10 Edinburgh International Festival: Riotous Assembly. The comedy actor Victor Spinetti, who is appearing in his own show at this year's festival, reports on some of the other pleasures awaiting patrons during the weeks of entertainment. They include Italian clowns, Jewish theatre, and characters from his own production at the Assembly Rooms.

11.00 Newsnight.

11.50 Open University (until 1.10). Ecology: air pollution; 12.15 understanding aggro; and, at 12.40, Handicapped in the Community.

CHANNEL 4

5.30 Car 54, Where Are You? Comedy series about two comical American police patrol officers (Joe E Ross and Fred Gwynne). Tonight: a misunderstanding over a visit to a stockbroker's office.

6.00 Bewitched: Darrin's boss tells Darrin that he prefers the soap-selling ideas of his sorceress-wife to his. Starring Dick York and, as the pretty witch, Elizabeth Montgomery.

6.30 Anything We Can Do: How to fix a sliding door into a wardrobe; and how to change the alternator of a car and fit new plugs and points.

7.00 Channel Four news. With news headlines at 7.30, and Business News at 7.35. Includes a report on the British Association conference in Brighton.

7.50 Comment: The platform belongs to Patrick Minford, professor of applied economics at the University of Liverpool.

8.00 A Celebration of Janacek: A double-bill, inspired by the music of the Czechoslovakian composer. The first is a film, with a cast of puppets – Intimate Excursions. It makes dramatic use of some of the composer's later music, including From the House of the Dead and The Cunning Little Vixen. The second film, Sinfonietta, is the Nederlands Dans Theatre's production of Jiri Kylian's ballet.

9.00 Soap: Shocks for Jessica and Chester when they meet the prosecutor and the judge; and Danny tries to end his affair with Elaine.

9.30 Out: Episode 4 of this highly-rated drama series about a man's quest for the person who was responsible for his being sent to jail on a bank robbery charge. So determined is he to find the informer that the police say about him: "He's going to be back inside, or lying in an alleyway with a chalk line drawn round him." Starring Tom Bell, Pam Fairbrother, Catherine Schofield and, as Detective Inspector Bryce, Norman Rodway (r).

10.30 Macready!!: One man show about the triumphant stage career of the 19th century actor, performed by Frank Barrie and recorded at London's Fortune Theatre. It takes in the actor's days at Drury Lane and Covent Garden, and his vanquishing of his rival, Edmund Kean, and also touches on his delicate and touching love life, and a sort of race riot in America. (See Choice.)

11.30 What the Papers Say: Looking at the headlines and what lies underneath is Julie Welch of the Observer. Ends at 11.45.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day 6.55, 7.55 Weather 7.00, 8.00 Today's News 7.25, 8.25 Sport 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.43 'The House At Pooh Corner' by A A Milne (4). Read by Alan Bennett.
9.00 News; Checkpoint.
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News; Russell Harty's Musical Encounters with guest Alan Bleasdale †
10.30 Morning Story: 'The Partners' by John Darran. Read by the author.
10.45 Daily Service. †
11.00 News; Travel; With Great Pleasure Neil Dunn presents his personal choice of poetry and prose. †
11.48 Enquire Within.
12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer affairs.
12.27 What Ho! Jeeves 'Joy in the Morning!' by P G Woodehouse (last of 7 parts). †
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 Woman's Hour: Includes Julia Brooke punting up the river, and Margaret Tyzack's reading of part one of A Fortunate Grandchild, by Miss Read.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: Brief Encounter. (See Choice.)
4.00 News; Just After Four. More about bare-knuckle boxers.
4.10 A Good Read. Paperbacks. With Rachel Billington and Kevin Crossley-Holland.
4.40 Story Time: "The Master" by T. H. White (9).
5.00 PM: News Magazine.
5.50 Shipping Forecast.
5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'clock News.
6.30 Brain of Britain 1983.†
7.00 News; The Archers.
7.20 Concert Prelude.†
7.30 Proms 83 from the Albert Hall. Part 1: Beethoven (see panel).†
8.30 1883 (new series) First of three programmes reflecting life in Kendal, Westmorland, a hundred years ago.
8.50 Proms 83 Part 2: Tippett.†
9.35 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "On the Eve" by Ivan Turgenev (4). Read by Claire Bloom.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Night.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast. England VHF as it above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Principles of Counselling (2). 11.30-12.10am Open University.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Part 1: Hermann Thadewaldt (Meermusik for six cellos), d'Anglebert (Gaillarde et Double). Lebegue (Les cloches), Schubert (Symph No 2), Vierne (Carillon de Westminster).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Bartok (Romanian Folk Dances, arrang. Willner), Liszt (Les jeux d'eaux a la Villa d'Este, Lazar Berman, piano), Cowell (Hymn and Fuguing Tune No 10), Mozart (Symph No 25). Messiaen (Alleluia sur la trompette, alleluia sur la cymbale).†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Fauré. Piano Quintet No 2, Op 115; C'est la paix, Op 114; and Mirages. (Op 113 – Souzay, baritone).†
10.00 Tchaikovsky: USSR Symph. Orch play Symph No 1, and excerpts from The Seasons (arrang. Gauk).†
11.00 Edinburgh International Festival 1983: Melos Quartet play Mozart's String Quartet in G, K 387, and Zemlinsky's String Quartet No 3.†
11.55 Mr Reginald Peacock's Day: Eileen Atkins reads Katherine Mansfield's story.
12.10 Concert: Part 2. Schumann (String Quartet No 3 in A).†
1.00 News.
1.05 BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra: Barber (Essay No 2 for orchestra), John Corigliano (Poem in October), Ives Decoration Day), Copland (Orchestral Variations, 1957).†
2.00 Music for Four Guitars: English Guitar Quartet play works by Falla, arr. Munting, Raul Maldenado, Oliver Hunt (Quartet No 2 – The Sun and Chabrier, arr. Alexander MacDonald.†
2.30 St Paul: Mendelssohn's oratorio. The soloists are: Arleen Auger, Yoko Nagashima, Adalbert Kraus, Wolfgang Schone. Helmut Rilling conducts. 3.45 Interval reading; 3.55 St Paul: Part 2.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
6.30 Bandstand: Leyland Vehicles Band play works by Goff Richards, Frank Hughes (Patterns in Brass) and Frank Cordell (Spirals).†
7.00 Haydn Piano Sonatas: John McCabe plays the G (H XVI G1) and in B flat (H XVI 2).†
7.30 Proms 83: From the Royal Albert Hall. Part one: Beethoven (see panel for full details).†
8.30 China Contrasts: Professor Alec Nove, of Glasgow University, reports on his visits to Chinese factories and fields.
8.50 Proms 83: Part 2. Tippett.†
9.35 The Barometer: James Naughton's translation of Alexandr Kliment's play stars Pauline Letts and Michael Spice as the two elderly people whose casual encounter on a train gives them a new slant on life.†
10.30 The Electronic Voice: Poems, with electronic "flavouring", by Bob Cobbing, Henri Chopin and Ernst Jandl.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18. Medium frequency/Medium wave as vhf above except: 10.45am-6.30 Cricket: Fourth Test. England v New Zealand including 1.05 News. 1.10 The Great Match: Auckland 1975. 1.30 Lunchtime scoreboard. VHF only – Open University: 6.35-6.55am and 11.20pm-12.00.

TONIGHT'S PROM

7.30 Beethoven: Overture, Leonora No 2. And Violin Concerto in D major.
8.50 Tippett Symphony No 2. BBC Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Mark Elder. With Pinchas Zukerman (violin). Radio 3. Stereo.

Radio 2

News on the hour every hour (except 8.0pm and 9.0) Major Bulletins: 7.0am, 8.0, 1.0pm and 5.0. 5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Music While You Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford including 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.30 Ed Stewart including 3.02 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results 7.28 Cricket Desk. 7.30 The Boston Pops.† 8.30 Country Club with Wally Whyton.† 9.30 Star Sound Extra, including 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 Punch Line. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight at the Edinburgh Festival (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Robert White Sings.† 1.30 The Organist Entertains.† 2.0-5.00 Patrick Lunt presents You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

News on the half hour from 6.30am until 8.30pm and then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Smith. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Mike Read with the Radio 1 Roadshow in Falmouth. 12.30 Newsbeat. 12.45 Andy Peebles. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Janice Long, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Midnight Close.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Nature Notebook. 6.40 The Farming World. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Country Style. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Short Story. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Science Through the Looking Glass. 10.00 The Art of Janet Baker. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 New Ideas. 11.25 The Week in Wales. 11.30 The Silent Continent. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Cricket. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Cricket. 2.45 Network UK. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 The Silent Continent. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 A Jolly Good Show. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Simenon's Maigret. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.59 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Fantastic Fiddler. 2.30 Europe's Untidy Peace. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today. (All times in GMT)

BBC1 BBC Wales 1.22-1.25pm News. 4.18-4.20 News. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 12.10am News of Wales headlines. Scotland 9.00-10.00am Transmitters Closedown. 1.20-1.25pm News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 12.10am Scottish news summary. Northern Ireland 9.00-10.00am Transmitters Closedown. 1.22-1.25pm Northern Ireland News. 4.18-4.20 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 News at Six and Summerscene. England 6.00-6.25 Regional News magazines. 12.15am Close.

TVS As London except: 10.25am Vicky the Viking. 10.45 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea. 11.35-12.00 Sport Billy. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Britannia. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 At Home With Larry Grayson. 10.30 Ladies' Man. 11.00 I Simply Can't See. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.25am Company, Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: Starts 12.00-12.10pm Heggerty Haggerty. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Hot Air. 5.15 Puffin's Pla(i)ce. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Chance to Meet. 6.40 Gardens for All. 7.10 At Home with Larry Grayson. 7.40-9.30 Film: What Changed Charley Farthing? 10.35 Bosom Buddies. 11.05 I Simply Can't See. 11.35 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace* 12.35am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 10.25am Nature of Things. 10.50 Eskimos. 11.05 Sport Billy. 11.30-11.35 Professor Kitzel. 12.30pm-1.00 Paint Along with Nancy. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Clegg's People. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Calender. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 At Home with Larry Grayson. 10.30 Past Masters. 11.00 I Simply Can't See. 11.30 Star Class. 12.00 Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 10.25 Matt and Jenny on the Wilderness Trail. 10.50 Tarzan. 11.50-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 England Their England. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Summer at Six. 6.35 Police News. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 At Home with Larry Grayson. 10.30 Nine to Five. 11.00 I Simply Can't See. 11.30 Doomsday. 12.00 News, Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Day Ahead. 10.30 Professor Kitzel. 10.40 Untamed World. 11.05-11.35 Spellbinders. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 New Fred and Barney Show. 5.15-5.45 One of the Boys. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster. 6.30 Police Six. 6.35 Cartoon. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10 At Home with Larry Grayson. 7.40-9.30 Film: Doctor in Clover (Leslie Phillips). 10.30 Celebration. 11.00 I Simply Can't See. 11.30 News, Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 10.25am Cartoon. 10.40 Tarzan. 11.30-12.00 Owzat! 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Mork and Mindy. 5.15-5.45 Bygones. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 At Home With Larry Grayson. 10.30 House Calls. 11.00 I Simply Can't See. 11.30 Mannix. 12.30am Metamorphosis, Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 10.25am-12.00 Film: Time Flies*. (Tommy Handley). 1.20pm-1.30 News. 1.30 Emmerdale Farm. 3.30-4.00 Preview. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 At Home with Larry Grayson. 10.30 I Simply Can't See. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 News, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 10.25am-12.00pm Film: Bushbaby. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Robin's Nest. 5.15 Tales at Teatime. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40 Take the High Road. 7.10 At Home with Larry Grayson. 7.40-9.30 Film: Murder at the World Series. 10.30 Festival Cinema. 11.00 I Simply Can't See. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Superstar Profile. 12.05am Closedown.

S4C Starts 2.20pm Ffalabalam. 2.35 Interval. 3.40 Eastern Eye. 4.35 Start Here. 5.00 Pila-Pala. 5.05 Gweld I'r Gwylit. 5.25 World of Animation. 5.35 Dick Van Dyke Show. 6.05 Brookside. 6.30 Car 54, Where Are You? 7.30 Thomas Maldwyn Pryce. 8.20 Harmonia. 8.50 Man and Superman. 11.15 Boris Karloff Presents. 12.10am Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 10.25am Hopalong Cassidy. 11.20 One Cyclist. 11.35-12.00 Freetime. 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 3.30-4.00 Shine on Harvey Moon. 5.15-5.45 That Girl. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.10-7.40 At Home with Larry Grayson. 10.32 I Simply Can't See. 11.00 Gangster Chronicles. 12.00 What is Love?, Closedown.

TSW As London except: 10.30am Once Upon a Time . . . Man. 10.55 Sport Billy. 11.15 Carving out a Legend. 11.30-12.00 Owzat! 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Hot Air. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Televiews. 6.40 Gardens for All. 7.10 At Home with Larry Grayson. 7.40-9.30 Film: What Changed Charley Farthing? 10.35 Bosom Buddies. 11.05 I Simply Can't See. 11.35 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace*. 12.35 Postscript, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 10.30am Once Upon a Time . . . Man. 10.55 Dick Tracy. 11.00 3-2-1 Contact. 11.25 Freetime. 11.50-12.00 Watoo Watoo. 12.30pm-1.00 House Calls. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00-2.30 Survival. 3.30-4.00 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Born in the Sixties. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 News. 6.35 In Profile. 7.10-7.40 At Home with Larry Grayson. 10.30 Hill Street Blues. 11.30 Great Fights of the 70s. 12.30am Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 9.25am 3-2-1 Contact. 10.00 Morning Serial. 10.30 Central Sport. 11.05-12.00 Tarzan. 12.30pm-1.00 About Britain. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00 PS It's Paul Squire. 7.30 At Home with Larry Grayson. 8.00-9.30 Film: Carry On Abroad. 10.30 Citizen '83. 11.00 News. 11.05 I Simply Can't See. 11.35 Making a Living. 12.05am Closedown.

HTV As London except: 10.25am Space 1999. 11.15 Foo-Foo. 11.25 Cartoon. 11.35-12.00 Freetime. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies.* 6.00 News. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 At Home with Larry Grayson. 10.30 Shelley. 11.00 I Simply Can't See. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.* 12.35am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.45 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.00 By the Way.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Doe tells why he wants to stop Gaddafi

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

General Samuel Doe, the Liberian President who was this week flown by Israeli jet from the obscurity of Monrovia to make diplomatic history in the Holy Land, has announced plans for a political mintiative against Colonel Gaddafi of Libya, whom he accused of plotting his assassination.

"Gaddafi is a man who would like to lead the whole continent of Africa, which is impossbile to do, but he still uses his natural resources to buy arms, ammunition, and to spread explosives", he said in an inteview with *The Times*.

"We will do our best politically to sabotage his operations in the region", he added.

The general said that evidence had been uncovered that the Libyan leader had inspired an assassination attempt against him in 1981, a year after he came to power in a violent coup.

He said that the ringleader, Major-General Thomas Wehsyen his former second in command had been found with explosives, tried and subjected to "the due process of the law".

Later explained by an aid to mean execution by firing squad.



General Doe: Looking for new glasses.

The bespectacled president, at 33 still one of the youngest heads of state in the world, spoke of the dangers to the rest of Africa if the Libyan regime were to be permitted by France to succeed in partitioning Chad.

He angrily accused Colonel Gaddafi of spending large sums of money to foment unrest in vulnerable states.

Surrounded by subordinates and the opulent upholstery of the Hilton's presidential suite, the former master sergeant gave the impression of enjoying the limelight of being the first African head of state to visit Jerusalam for 12 years.

Speaking in a jerky English that some Israelis find hard to comprehend, he revealed an endearing touch of frankness not common among Middle East leaders. "Yes", President Doe acknowledged, he had asked to visit a Jerusalem hospital because he wanted a new pair of stronger spectacles.

Asked where his controversial new embassy would be sited, the Liberian leader brushed aside the diplomatic complexities that have bedevilled the question and left only ambassadors from El Salvador and Costa Rica in Jerusalem.

"I consider Jerusalem and Tel Aviv to be the same state", he replied. "So they can tell us where to put our embassy and we will be glad to do so."

Dr Doe (his doctorate was acquired recently from a South Korean university) has been described by Israeli officials as seeing himself as something of an African Sadat, because of his determination to use his visit to Jerusalem as an exercise in international public relations. This afternoon he will hold a full press conference.

But despite ignorance of some of the nuances of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Liberian leader has not shied from having his say. On Tuesday night he upset his hosts by speaking at a state banquet of the "God-given right of the Palestinian people, including their right to a state of their own".

He told me yesterday that it was imperative for the Israelis and the leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization to sit down for face-to-face talks. "We feel that this issue can be solved by peaceful negotiations rather than on the battlefield", he said.

Despite his youth and undistinguished international reputation, General Doe exuded confidence in the stability of Liberia–which he pledged would have a new constitution and democratic elections in 1985–and a determination to resist Arab threats. "My conscience is clear and the decision about Israel is in the interests of my people", he said. "I have no fear."

He would not disclose details of the assistance he will be given.



Punch and Judy fight cuts in arts

The Government was accused yesterday of being "boneheaded and philistine" for cutting money to the arts, at a demonstration accompanied by a larger-than-life Punch and Judy.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the leading contender for the Labour Party leadership, photographed with Judy, said that it was part of the Conservative "conspiracy" to cut the standard of living for the majority of people.

He was addressing 450 actors and actresses who had rallied at Speaker's Corner in Hyde Park, central London, to protest about the recent 1 per cent cut in grants to the Arts Council.

The demonstrators gathered near County Hall and marched to Hyde Park led by famous names including the actress Prunella Scales. The demonstration was organized by the Royal Court Theatre.

(Photograph: Tony Weaver)

Hattersley tipped for knife-edge victory

By Our Political Correspondent

Continued from page 1

cause most party members and union leaders now regard a leadership victory for Mr Neil Kinnock as a foregone conclusion. More importantly, a significant number of MPs have indicated they would regard a Kinnock-Meacher leadership as the end of the road for the party.

Nevertheless, Mr Meacher stands a strong chance of beating Mr Hattersley for the deputy's job despite his hard-left track record. Certainly, he has avoided the confrontation of the Healey-Benn contest and has injected a concilatory tone into his campaign.

One of the key assumptions in both *The Sunday Times* and *New Statesman* surveys is the vote of the National Union of Public Employees. That union, with 4 per cent of the electoral college votes, is balloting members with an executive recommendation to support Mr Meacher.

The Sunday Times assumed the union would back Mr Meacher, the *New Statesman* assumed the union, which voted for Mr Healey in 1981, would back Mr Hattersley.

Mr Meacher has a good track record on low pay and, coincidentally, will today attend a Westminster discussion on the issue along with Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe, the union's general secretary.

Mr Hattersley continued his campaign for the leadership yesterday, with a lecture on *The Pursuit of Equality* to the British Association.

He urged the conscious promotion of a more equal society, saying: "The resentment and consequent rebellion of the ethnic minorities is the most dramatic example of why it is in nobody's interest for us to remain a profoundly divided nation."

Equality formula, page 4

Mounting terror in Pakistan

Continued from page 1

roads were blocked by protesters outside rural towns.

In Dadu and Larkana – both scenes of recent violence – councillors elected to the local municipality yesterday all resigned to protest against the continuation of the martial law

Black coated lawyers belonging to bar associations around the country managed to put together something approaching a national demonstration yesterday when many of them went on a four-hour strike to protest against the imposition of sentences of flogging administered to demonstrators.

The stoppage was most comprehensive in Sind, where virtually every city and district court was halted. But the most encouraging sign for those hoping to widen the protest movement to the rest of the country came from 500 lawyers in Lahore who downed brief cases,

Letter from Etna

Town lives up to volcano's example

The rebellious giant buried under Etna has stopped his snorting and nothing more menacing remains for the moment than a thin stream of grey smoke as if Enceladus, the giant of the legend, was lying back to enjoy a quiet cigarette.

The eruption lasted 129 days. It was dramatic more than anything else for the efforts made to tame the stream of lava by diverting its flow with explosives. Here in Castiglione di Sicilia, on the northern slopes of Etna, the failure to change radically the effects of the eruption is taken as something only to be expected.

Volcanoes are not tameable, especially Etna, which has never shown any propensity to be trifled with, and in this sense Castiglione is seeking to live up to the example of the irrepressible and unfathomable life force which at irregular intervals bursts out of Etna's crater.

Like many Sicilian mountain towns, it feels increasingly isolated by the development down on the coast. And this particular coast is a powerful rival. Its centrepiece is Taormina, which dominates the most luxurious and best-kept series of beaches in Sicily and is equal in beauty to any sea coast in the country. The finest hotels are superb.

Yet even down there the tourist season is proving a disappointment. If an inquiry were made into what people outside Sicily read most about this year concerning the island, the answer would be twofold, and in both cases a form of violence: for the western end of the island, the Mafia, and here in the east, the eruption of Etna.

Mafia violence is given as one of the reasons why Palermo now sees fewer visitors. But Etna must be an attraction rather than a discouragement. Erupting or not, it is a great draw, fascinating visually as much as scientifically.

Castiglione is intent on making a name for itself despite the apparently unfavourable circumstances of the tourist business. It is one of the towns one passes through on the first part of the ascent of this highest of Europe's active volcanoes. It has no hotel and no restaurants. It is beset with the familiar problems of the south. Young people cannot find work. Many of them seek jobs in Catania or emigrate.

The population is around 5,000 which is always a difficult figure. The electoral system in local government contests is different for towns with fewer than 5,000 inhabitants, and great efforts are made to prevent a fall below that total.

Theoretically, the political situation is strong because the Christian Democrats have an absolute majority. But that does not mean in effect that Signor Enzo Grasso, the Mayor, who is now beginning his third term, has an easy time.

His answer to his town's problems is to apply what might reasonably be described as his volcanic energy to publicize Castiglione, its attractions, its problems and its intention of avoiding what might look like an inevitable decline.

Each summer he turns one of its most beautiful squares into an open air auditorium and offers recitals by opera singers, pop groups and Sicilian musicians to persuade people to climb that high in the direction of the crater.

The climax is the evening on which Castiglione presents its prizes. A jury selects personalities felt to have distinguished themselves each year in literature, journalism and science. Signor Grasso's insistence has already established Castiglione's awards in a remarkable way for a small town.

The prize for science went to Mr Sheldon Glashow, the American physicist, Nobel Prize winner and Etna enthusiast. Signor Alberto Bevilacqua, the country's most successful novelist of the moment and a leading film director, took the narrative prize.

The evening is festive and high spirited, as if participation is general in the Mayor's uphill effort for his town's recognition and development. The journalism award went, to use a phrase adopted by the present Prime Minister when speaking of himself, to "Yours Truly".

Peter Nichols

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Gloucester visits Kings Cliffe Airfield, Peterborough, to unveil a memorial to airmen who died during the Second World War and who were stationed at the airfield, 11.

New exhibitions

Take a Seat: chairs by British furniture makers, Cirencester Workshops, Brewery Court, Cirencester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30 (ends Sept 24).

Paintings of people by Douglas Hills; and landscapes by Cuthbert Bell; Halesworth Gallery, Steeple End; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 3 to 6 (ends Sept 2).

Soweto: the patchwork of our lives, Carmarthen Museum, Abergwili; Mon to Sat 10 to 4.30 (ends Sept 10).

Work of Tunbridge Wells and District Embroiderers' Guild, Tunbridge Wells Art Gallery, Civic Centre, Mount Pleasant; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 9.30 to 5 (ends Sept 8).

Bolton Museum, the first hundred years; paintings by Sam Towers 1862-1943; New Landscape in Bolton: lithographs by Anthony Davies and photographs by Ian Ingram; Bolton Museum and Art Gallery, Le Mans Crescent; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 5, closed Wed and Sun (end Sept 24).

Exhibitions in progress

Photographs of posters and paper ephemera of old Derby, Derby Museum and Art Gallery, The Strand; Tues to Sat 10 to 5 (ends Sept 17).

Man and Music, Royal Scottish Museum, Chamber Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Jan 15, 1984).

Scottish Crafts Now, Scottish Development Agency, City Art Centre, 2 Market Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (ends Sept 10).

Master Class: paintings of Robert Scott Lauder's pupils, National Gallery of Scotland, The Mound, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (Festival times: Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 11 to 6) (ends Oct 2).

The Thistle of Scotland, Glasgow Museum and Art Gallery, Kelvingrove; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5. (ends Sept 26).

A Child's Life in the 1920s, and Tartans and Plaids, Haggs Castle Museum, 100 St Andrews Drive, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until end of August).

Paintings by Sir Sidney Nolan; Grosvenor Museum, Chester, Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Sept 18).

Cirencester and Conflict: Life on the home front in the world wars, Cirencester; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 6 (ends Sept 27).

Castles in Gwent, Newport Museum and Art Gallery, John Frost Square; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30. Sat 9.30 to 4 (ends Sept 24).

Man and his environment, National Museum of Wales, Oriel Eryri, Llanberis, Gwynedd, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5, (ends Sept 18).

Light Dimensions: holography and holograms, RPS National Centre of Photography, The Octagon, Milsom Street, Bath; Mon to Sat 10 to 4.45, (ends Sept 10).

Celtic Art; Ashmolean Museum, Beaumont Street, Oxford; Tues to Sat 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 4, open Aug 29, (ends Oct 4).

Last chance to see

Life and times of C W Dyson Perrins, Dyson Perrins Museum, Severn Street, Worcester; 9 to 5.

Kafka centenary – from Pen to Print: autographed manuscript and early publications, Bodleian Libary, Oxford; 9 to 5.

Music

Julian Bream Lute Consort with Robert Tear, Sutton Place, near Guildford, Surrey, 7.30.

Concert by English Chamber Orchestra, Snape Maltings, Aldeburgh, 7.30.

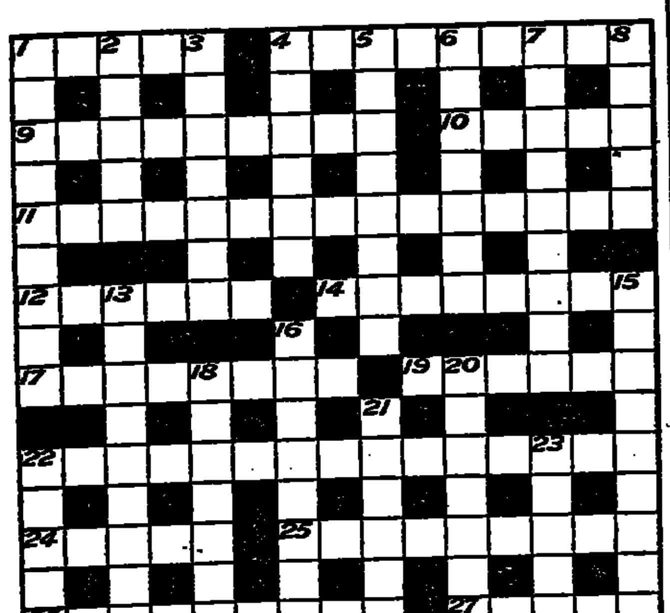
Recital by Choir of Leeds Parish Church, Paisley Abbey, near Glasgow 7.30.

Concert by Street Musicians of Mexico; Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 12.

General

Knitwear Revue, from British Crafts Centre, European Centre for Folk Studies, Llangollen; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.45; Sun 1 to 6 (ends Sept 13).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,217



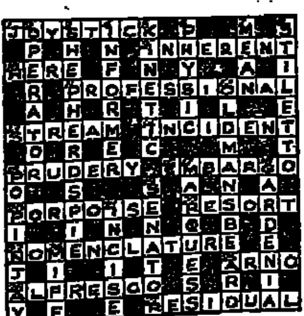
ACROSS

1 Premier going round the circle in this tube (5).
4 Demonstrates round about in Conservative parts outside London (9).
9 Nine great characters from Orange (9).
10 Last in in the river (5).
11 Sharp noise is true maybe in strange tune by Tchaikovsky? (10,5).
12 Take it the animal heard you and me (6).
14 Reading undergraduates doing this? (8).
17 Former unruly rioter is outside (8).
19 Let Labour see content of money-market (6).
22 Royal bodyguard's regimentals meant one less to be changed (9-2-4).
24 Composer rejects Cockney's comment on weather (5).
25 Hurried back using the oars, reducing the gap thus (9).
26 Is a Hanoverian king indeed disputed? (9).
27 Girl takes Poles round America (5).

DOWN

1 Monarch and a poet, tentmakers (9).
2 You French reciprocate about a point of principle (5).
3 Proposition for article on Rome riots (7).
4 Hamlet's most important part (6).
5 Takes tea perhaps during parts of game, but not to this extent (8).
6 Steeped in Origin of Fabianism (second-hand) (7).
7 Nicol and I break into a vehicle of the council (9).
8 Note – a great day to do your present job (5).
13 Weekend saints perhaps? Quite the opposite (9).
15 Lubricator for an egg? Sure crazy! (6-3).
16 Start company to take many people to church (8).
18 Very rich like Chesterton's drunkard (7).
20 Almost 1 *ac* possibly on second choices (7).
21 Caught in tin – a colour (6).
22 The game's up! Edward's confined to school (5).
23 Wrecks one in races (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,216



CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

New books – paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
Indian Summer, Lutyens, Baker and Imperial Delhi, by Robert Grant Irving (Yale, £9.95)
Medieval Monasteries of Great Britain, by Lionel Butler and Chris Given-Wilson (Michael Joseph, £8.95)
Schumaker on Energy, edited by Geoffrey Kirk (Abacus, £2.95)
Scottish Short Stories 1983 (Collins, £3.95. hardback, £7.95)
The Baroque Arsenal, by Mary Kaldor (Abacus, £2.95)
The Democratic Alternative, A Socialist Response to Britain's Crisis, by Peter Hain (Penguin, £2.50)
The Penguin Book of Everday Verse, Social and Documentary Poetry 1250-1916, edited by David Wright (Penguin, £4.95)
The Second Michael Innes Omnibus (Penguin, £3.95)
The Fourth Penguin Book of The Times Crosswords (Penguin, £1.50)
Women's Rights in the Workplace, by Tess Gill and Larry Whitty (Pelican, £2.95)
PH

Cheaper calls

British Telecom is offering a cheaper rate for direct-dialled calls during the Bank Holiday weekend. The cheap rate for inland calls starts at 6 pm on Friday, and for international calls start at 8 pm; the offer ends at 8 am on Tuesday.

Calls to the United States and Canada will cost £1.49 for three minutes, rather than £1.88. Calls to most of Europe will cost 99p for three minutes rather than £1.24. Cheap rates will not apply for calls to countries in charge band 5B: Australia, New Zealand and Singapore, for example.

The cheap rates in Scotland and Northern Ireland will not apply on Monday.

Telemessages can be phoned in until 10 pm on Friday to ensure delivery on Saturday. For delivery on Tuesday they must be phoned in by 7 pm on Monday.

Anniversaries

Births: Bret Harte, writer, Albany, New Jersey, 1836. Deaths: Sir Henry Morgan, buccaneer and colonist, Jamaica, 1688; David Hume, philosopher and economist, Edinburgh, 1776; James Watt, inventor, Heathfield near Birmingham, 1819; Michael Faraday, physicist, Hampton Court, 1867; Friedrich Nietzche, philosopher, Weimar, Germany, 1900; Duke of Kent, fourth son of George V and Queen Mary, was killed when his aircraft crashed near Dunbeath, Caithness, 1942.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.78	1.71
Austria Sch	29.30	27.90
Belgium Fr	83.80	79.80
Canada $	1.94	1.86
Denmark Kr	15.04	14.34
Finland Mkk	8.97	8.57
France Fr	12.50	11.95
Germany DM	4.17	3.97
Greece Dr	149.00	137.00
Hongkong $	11.70	11.10
Italy Lira	2485.00	2365.00
Japan Yen	386.00	368.00
Netherlands Gld	4.66	4.44
Norway Kr	11.69	11.12
Portugal Esc	190.00	181.00
South Africa Rd	1.95	1.80
Spain Pta	233.75	222.75
Sweden Kr	12.35	11.75
Switzerland Fr	3.385	3.225
USA $	1.565	1.515
Yugoslavia Dnr	refer	153.00

Retail Price Index: 336.5.
London: The *FT* Index closed down 7.4 at 716.6.

Roads

London and South-East: A307: Market Place closed, part of Kingston one-way system. A602 and A505: Road works at Hitchin. M26: West bound carriageway shared east of Sevenoaks.

Midlands: Fourth Test match at Trent Bridge, Nottingham; heavy traffic on A52 Radcliffe Road and A648 Wilford Lane.. M1: One carriageway shared between junctions 15 and 16 (Northampton). M6: One carriageway shared between junctions 10 and 11 (Walsall and Cannock).

North: A1: One carriageway shared between Fairburn and Micklefield. A66: Repairs at Eden Bridge, Kirkby Thore, 4 miles NW of Appleby, Cumbria; diversions. A560: Bridge repairs on Carrington Road, Stockport; diversion westbound.

Wales and West: M5: Lanes closed between junctions 21 and 24 (Weston-super-Mare to Bridgwater). A38: Lanes closed on Bridgwater Road, junction of Bedminster Road and Lewins Mead, Bristol. Royal Regatta at Dartmouth; extra traffic in town centre.

Scotland: Argyllshire Highland Gathering, Oban, Strathclyde; extra traffic on A85 and A816. M74: Northbound carriageway shared between junctions 2 and 1 (Larkhall and end of motorway). A92: Contra flow on Stonehaven Road, south of Cairngorm Road, Aberdeen.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

The Washington Post commented yesterday on the French role in Chad: "By way of covering its (welcome) retreat from rhetoric to responsibility, the French Government contrived a way to broadcast that the United States was applying unseemly 'pressure' on France and otherwise threatening to gum up the works. Wisely, the Reagan Administration understood that President Mitterrand was constructing a politically useful rationale (to save Africa from American blundering) that would allow him to conduct a more forceful policy of his own. We wish him success in doing so."

The New York Times commented on reports that Argentina's military rulers are preparing to declare an amnesty for those responsible for the disappearance of thousands and other measures in the "dirty war" against terrorism. "Victims of the state terrorism are outraged and have taken to the streets. To forget and to absolve is to have suffered the ordeal in vain, and leave open the horrifying possibility that it might all happen again. Firm and compassionate justice, not amnesty, is the way to purge this monstrous demon from Argentine life."

Weather

An anti-cyclone will build up over Britain. A trough of low pressure will reach N Scotland later.

6am to midnight

London, Central S, Central N England, Midlands, Channel Islands: Cloudy at first, sunny periods later; wind NE, moderate; max temp 22 to 24C (72 to 75F).

East Anglia, SE, E England: Cloudy, drizzle in places at first, sunny periods later inland, misty along coasts; wind NE, moderate; max temp 20 to 22C (68 to 72F).

SW England, S Wales: Dry, sunny periods; wind NE, light or moderate; max temp 22 to 24C (72 to 75F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Dry, sunny periods after early mist and fog patches; wind variable, light; max temp 21 to 23C (70 to 73F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Cloudy, sunny periods developing inland, misty along coasts; wind variable, light; max temp 20 to 22C (68 to 72F).

SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, N Ireland: Dry, sunny periods after early mist and fog patches; wind SW, light; max temp 21 to 23C (70 to 73F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Dry, bright periods, becoming cloudy later with rain and drizzle in places; wind SW, moderate; max temp 17 to 20C (63 to 68F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Little change in S. Becoming cooler with occasional rain in N.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind NE, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind NE, fresh or strong; sea rough or ver rough. English Channel (E): Wind NE, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind variable, light; sea smooth.

Sun rises: 6.01am Sun sets: 8.04pm
Moon sets: 7.34am Moon rises: 9.13pm
Last Quarter August 31.

Lighting-up time

London 8.34 pm to 5.32 am
Bristol 8.43 pm to 5.42 am
Edinburgh 8.57 pm to 5.34 am
Manchester 8.47 pm to 5.36 am
Penzance 8.52 pm to 5.57 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	19	66	Guernsey	s	19	66
Birmingham	c	17	63	Inverness	c	16	61
Blackpool	s	21	70	Jersey	s	21	70
Bristol	s	23	73	London	c	19	66
Cardiff	f	22	72	Manchester	f	21	70
Edinburgh	c	19	66	Newcastle	c	19	66
Glasgow	c	21	70	Ronaldsway	s	19	66

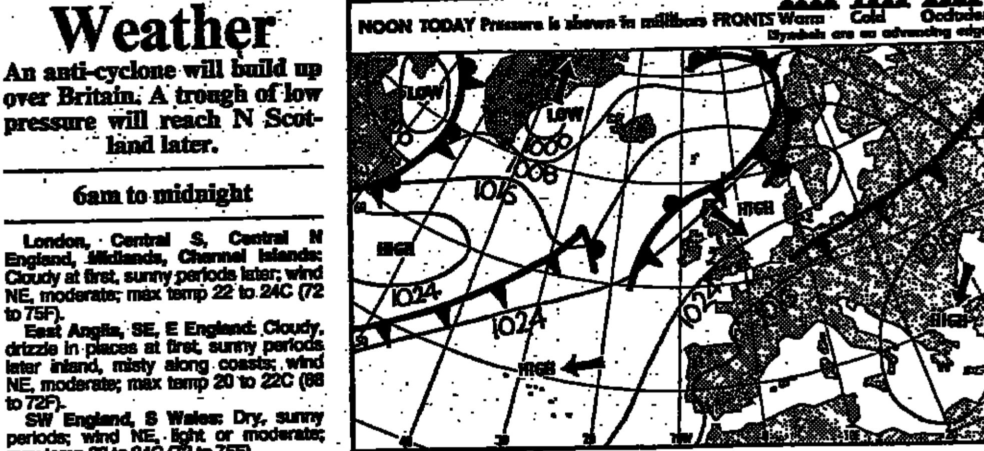
London

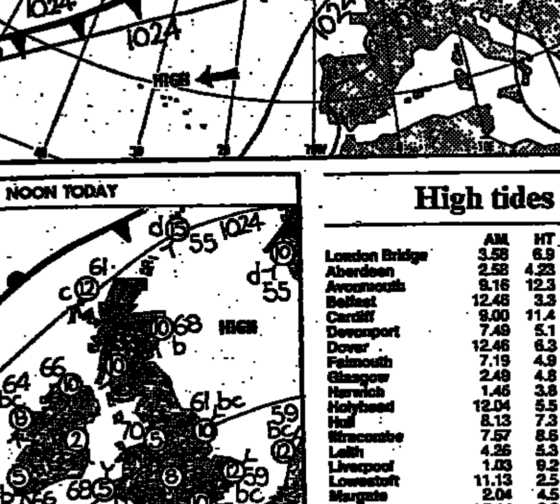
Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 22C (72F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 16C (61F). Humidity: 6 pm, 69 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 1.5. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1021.9 millibars

Highest and lowest

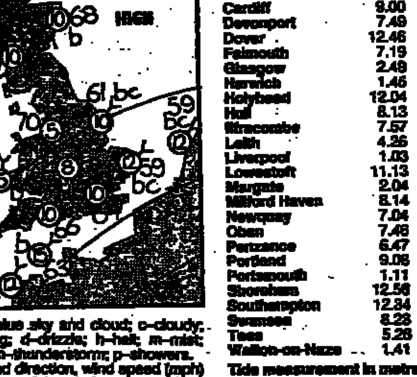
Yesterday: Highest day temp: Chivenor 25C (77F); lowest day max: Fair Isle 12C (54F); highest rainfall: Beaufort Park 1.54in; highest sunshine: Hayling Island 12.3hr.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded Symbols are on advancing edge

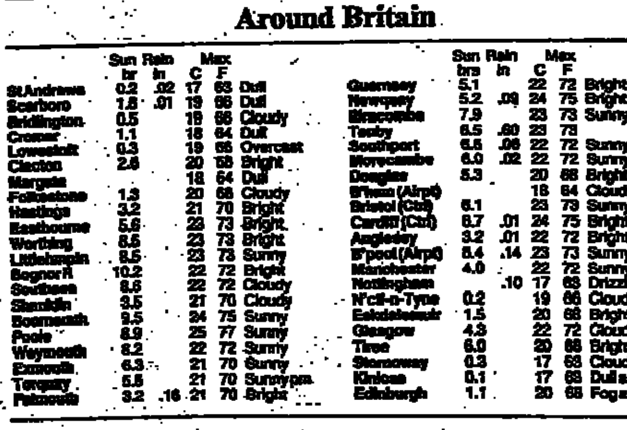




High tides



Around Britain



Abroad



